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27 April 1982

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No. 2613

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

KODJO HAILS MOI INITIATIVE ON OAU BUREAU MEETING

NC191033 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Apr (AFP)--Organisation of African Unity Secretary-General Edem Kodjo today hailed as "very positive and important" Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi's initiative to convene a meeting of the OAU Bureau to try [word indistinct] the split in the organisation over the Western Sahara.

Mr Moi, chairman of the OAU, called for the two-day meeting that is to start in Nairobi on Thursday to seek an end to the crisis provoked by the surprise admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR) to the OAU at a council of ministers session here in February.

Morocco and 18 other states walked out of the meeting to protest against the move, and the OAU has been deeply divided on the issue ever since.

Mr Moi's initiative to find a way out of the impasse is a very positive step, Mr Kodjo told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, in his first public comment about the issue.

The secretary-general, who was personally criticized by pro-Moroccan forces over the admission, would not answer his critics beyond saying "my conscience is clear."

"All member states (of the bureau) should do their best to attend the Nairobi meeting and help our chairman," Mr Kodjo said.

The meeting [word indistinct] of "consultations" and "all of us have a duty to advise and help him (the chairman)," Mr Kodjo said.

(Diplomatic sources in Lagos have said that the meeting may not take place as supporters of SDAR consider the issue settled.)

Kenya chairs the bureau, which also includes Angola, Congo, Gambia, Lesotho, Libya, Tanzania, Uganda and Upper Volta.

Mr Kodjo also dismissed suggestions that Mr Moi lacked the mandate to summon such a meeting, saying Mr Moi [word indistinct] right to call a bureau meeting at any time.

Asked about the prospect of the OAU summit not taking place in Tripoli in August because of the crisis over the Western Sahara, Mr Kodjo said it was his hope that the OAU and all its institutions would continue to function.

That was why "We should not abandon the chairman in his efforts to find a way out," he said.

He would not comment on any future role to be played on the Western Sahara question by the seven-nation implementation committee set up by the Nairobi summit in June last year to seek an end to the conflict.

CSO: 4700/1096

THREE COUNTRIES OPPOSE OPENING OF ADB TO NON-AFRICANS

AB151655 Lagos NAN in English 1548 GMT 15 Apr 82

[By Samuel Ajibola]

[Text] Abidjan, 15 Apr (NAN)--Three major African contributors to the African Development Bank (ADB) are currently opposing moves by a majority of the banks 50-member countries to allow non-African participation in its capital stock.

During an investigation by a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Abidjan it was gathered that although 47 countries want subscription to ADB's authorised capital to be thrown open to financial institutions outside Africa, Nigeria, Libya and Algeria were vehemently opposed to the move.

Sources at the bank's headquarters in Abidjan said that in spite of their numerical strength, proponents of the move were incapable of mustering enough votes to amend the charter of the bank which restricts its membership to only independent African states.

They explained that the 47 countries control 73 per cent of the votes--two per cent less than that required for any amendment of the articles of agreement setting up the bank in 1963.

The remaining 27 per cent of the votes is shared by opponents to the amendment, Nigeria controlling 11 per cent, Libya nine and Algeria seven per cent of the votes.

The source said that Nigeria, Libya and Algeria were opposed to the amendment because of the need to preserve the African character of the ADB.

They said that opening the banks authorised capital to non-Africans would violate the spirit of social and economic development of Africa by Africans which they said was the philosophy of the bank's founding fathers in Khartoum 19 years ago.

However, three top officials of the bank from two of the 47 countries in favour of the amendment dismissed the argument as unrealistic and political.

They argued that the big three oil-producing opponents to the move were playing politics with the economy of poorer African states which needed massive infusion of foreign capital.

A vice president of the bank confirmed that there was a little disagreement over non-African subscription to ADB's authorised capital but added that the matter was being closely and discreetly studied.

The issue is expected to be raised at the bank's next four-day annual meeting beginning on May 5 in Lusaka, Zambia.

CSO: 4700/1096

BRIEFS

REUNION MOVEMENT NOT RECOGNIZED--Dar es Salaam, 19 Apr (AFP)--The Organization of African Unity today denied claims by the Movement for Reunion's Independence (MIR) that it had been recognized by the organization as representing the islander's bid for independence from France. Tanzanian Foreign Ministry sources told AFP that no such decision has so far been made by the OAU, emphasising that several conditions had to be met before an independence movement was recognized by the OAU African Liberation Committee. The Indian Ocean island has several independence movements, but so far none of them has been formally recognized by the liberation committee, the sources said. "Two important conditions for recognition were that a movement should have a safe rear base in a neighbouring country and that it is supposed to have a large following inside the disputed territory. Unfortunately, none of the Reunion independence movements has met these conditions", the sources added. MIR's case for recognition was looked into during the recent meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee, they said, but delegates did not make any conclusive decision on the issues. [Text] [AB101228 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 10 Apr 82]

PAN-AFRICAN HOUSING OFFICE--Abidjan, 15 Apr (NAN)--Seventeen African governments and three finance institutions have agreed, in principle, to the establishment of a pan-African housing finance institution to be known as Shelter Afrique. An official at the African Development Bank (ADB) headquarters in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that Shelter Afrique, to be incorporated in an African country yet to be determined, would have an authorised capital of niara 266.7 million. Shareholders in the proposed company will not be limited to African states or institutions, but African participation in its capital stock will at no time be less than 60 percent of the subscribed capital, the official said. He stated that the programme of Shelter Afrique would be directed mainly to low income earners as defined by individual countries, adding that while the company would fund viable housing projects, it would not be involved in granting subsidies. A coordinating committee, comprising four countries--Ivory Coast, Gabon, Tanzania and Egypt--as well as the African Development Bank has been appointed to finalise arrangements for the incorporation and launching of the company. [Text] [AB151750 Lagos NAN in English 1545 GMT 15 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1096

COMMENTARY REBUKES UK CONCERNS ABOUT MERCENARIES

AB071900 Luanda ANGOP in French 1430 GMT 7 Apr 82

[ANGOP commentary: "Sympathy for the Mercenaries?"]

[Text] Luanda, 7 Apr (ANGOP)--In June 1976, the revolutionary tribunal of the People's Republic of Angola tried 13 mercenaries who had entered the country after being hired by the imperialists and their local agents to prevent the MPLA from proclaiming independence.

Long before that trial took place, some of the Angolan leaders had repeatedly denounced the open recruitment of such professional killers in countries like England, Belgium, Portugal, the United States and others with the overt or covert complicity of practically all of their governments. At that time, the fate that would befall these pitiful instruments of death was very clearly stated with particular reference to the people's revolutionary justice that would be meted out to them.

However, none of the governments concerned made the slightest move to prevent the recruitment, transit or deployment of these mercenaries. From Heathrow Airport in London, droves of these vile agents and international gangsters (according to Diogens Boavida) stopped over in the capitals of neighbouring countries on their way to Angola.

Just as the governments did not make the slightest move, so did the members of the families of these undesirable tourists not take a public stand to protest this criminal crusade against people who merely desired to be free and control their own destiny.

One can easily understand why some of the relatives of these soldiers of fortune even applauded, in private, the courage of their cousins, brothers or brothers-in-law: It is mainly because they had been promised that the journey would be brief, easy and...lucrative. Did they not have as examples the events of the Congo (Leopoldville) and Biafra or could they not recall the impunity with which those mercenaries returned to base, their hands soiled with dollars and with the blood of their innocent victims? However, the myth of mercenaries going unpunished then ended, precisely in Angola. And the revolutionary camp saw four of those agents of international capitalism give up their illusions. Their crimes were, in fact, excessive; the rest were

sentenced to stiff prison terms. This was in itself a gesture of goodwill on the part of the Angolan people, a gesture of clemency extended to those who (?had) come to disturb the peace and calm in Angolan homes.

That is the lesson in humaneness that Angola gave to the countries which encouraged, recruited, organized, financed and armed these despicable promoters of their interests. And who, as the Angolan minister of justice pointed out at the time, do not hesitate to sell their so-called superiority, who do not support any particular ideal but are solely motivated by petty material interests.

And it is only now, 6 years later, that strangely enough, the family members and friends of the detainees have begun to show concern or to protest and put pressure on their governments. It even seems that their criminal kin do not eat fresh vegetables every day and are not served meals like those on British Airways. And therefore they wish to inform British public opinion and call everyone's attention to the so-called poor conditions of the Angolan prisons where some of her majesty's valets live. Demonstrations are even being organized.

In fact, we should ask where were the demonstrators when they still had enough time to bring pressure to bear on their governments to prevent the mercenaries from embarking for Angola? We should also ask why they are not taking pains to denounce the new recruitment going on right now or denounce the public calls for mobilization in the major newspapers, or denounce the mass transport of those objects, the professional killers, for the purpose of increasing racist oppression in occupied Namibia, taking part in the aggression against the frontline countries and attacking and destroying once again the lives and property of the Angolan people in Cunene, Huila, Cuando-Cubango, Mocamedes...?

The People's Republic of Angola has, in good time, already launched a solemn appeal reiterating what they can expect once again on Angolan soil. The sections of the British population who have recently been overly concerned about the quantity of canned food that the mercenaries consume in Angolan prisons should first worry about the devastated fields, the food crops destroyed even before they can be harvested and about the famine, the poverty and death their proteges sow along their path.

Now, like before, the Angolan people are vigilant and they will defend themselves by doing justice a justice which, as our late President Agostinho Neto stressed in 1976, will reflect the will of a people oppressed by the most savage reactionaries.

Should one sympathize with the mercenaries? There is a limit to even the Angolan people's sentiment of humaneness, clemency, goodwill and sense of humor.

CSO: 4719/816

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

OAU PROBLEM--Yaounde, 8 Apr (AFP)--In its editorial published on Thursday, the Cameroonian national daily, CAMEROON TRIBUNE, expressed its fear of the fate of the forthcoming OAU summit meeting in Tripoli, while hoping that the wisdom of Africa will finally come out victorious. The paper again accuses Edem Kodjo, the OAU secretary general who a few weeks ago decided to admit the SDAR into the Pan-African organization as being the cause of this situation. "Unless this strange confusion for which he is blamable can be attributed to a candid naiveness, if not to a slow drowsiness, Mr Kodjo cannot be ignorant of the fact that his misuse of authority could fatally cause a mess within the OAU, and carry the pan-African organization adrift," the Cameroonian paper specifically writes. In fact, the paper attributes the "failures" of the three recent OAU ministerial conferences in Addis Ababa, Dakar and Salisbury to Mr Kodjo's position favoring the SDAR. However, the paper concludes, let us hope that the wisdom of those who have always manifested their faith in the OAU and have defended the dignity of Africa will again act, to persuade and convince others of the supreme necessity to save African unity. [Text] [AB082050 Paris AFP in French 1207 GMT 8 Apr 82]

VICTORIA RENAMED, DISTRICTS REORGANIZED--The head of state has issued a decree changing the name of the town of Victoria in the Toko division and reorganizing the administrative units of Cholire in the Benoue division. According to the decree, the town of Victoria will henceforth be called Limbe. The district of Cholire has now become the district of Rey Bouba with headquarters in Rey Bouba. A new subdistrict of Cholire covers the traditional boundaries of Cholire and Sorombeo. The subdistrict of (Tumboro) maintains its previous territorial limit within the district of Rey Bouba. [Text] [AB142140 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1089

SITUATION THREATENS BECOMING POLARIZED ALONG COLD WAR LINES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 pp 909-910

[Text]

The complex relations between the former comrades in arms of Frolinat, Goukhouni Weddeye and Hissen Habré, has come increasingly to the forefront of the continuing conflict in Chad. Below, our correspondent assesses the significance of the rivalry in the overall context of Chad politics, looks at the personalities and careers of the two men, and traces the history of their relations back to the period when they were both keepers of the French hostage Madame Françoise Claustre.

IT WOULD be a dangerous simplification to put the Chad conflict on the level of personal rivalry between two individuals for the top job. Chad politics is a veritable Rubik's cube of warring, interlocking factions and armies (twelve at the last count) in which power is an uneasy and fragile quantity. Apart from the President of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), Goukhouni Weddeye, and the former Prime Minister/Defence Minister, Hissen Habré, now in rebellion, there are other major figures: for example, the GUNT Vice-President Wadal Abdelkader Kamougué, and its Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat Aghbach, and a host of heads of lesser groups, warlords, etc. Where power comes from the barrel of a gun, as it has all too frequently in Chad's recent history, every ragged foot-soldier and every small-arm counts.

Nonetheless, in the public eye, the current stage of the Chad conflict has in-

creasingly come to take on the aspect of a struggle between Goukhouni and Habré, even if, tomorrow, the one or the other could be whisked away, and other protagonists take the stage. Where the main drama in Chad in the past has been regional/developmental/ethnic (too complex to describe simply as a north-south conflict), at the moment the argument is between two leaders from the same vast under-populated area of the far north, that under the French was known as one administrative area, the BET (Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti).

As far as the origins of the two men are concerned, very broadly, Goukhouni is the second son of the Derde, traditional ruler of the Toubou, and hence from one of the principal clans. Habré comes from a smaller, more marginal clan called the Akana-za. According to Robert Buijtenhuijs, whose book on Frolinat from 1965 to 1976 is the *locus classicus* on the Chad rebellion,

"Toubou" is a Kanembou word describing the inhabitants of the Tibesti plateau in northern Chad, and "the people who believed they inhabited this *massif* in the past". The Toubou describe themselves as either Teda or Daza-speaking, according to dialect. The name "Gorane" sometimes applied to the Toubou, is also external and strictly only applies to the Daza, according to Buijtenhuijs. The Derde always comes Tomagra, "whose arrival in Tibesti is relatively recent". It seems that the Akanaza are a miniature linguistic group, normally attached to the Daza. Hence the two come from very different parts of Tibesti in more than one sense.

Habré himself was born in 1942 at Largeau, in Borkou, at the southern end of the Tibesti plateau, the son of a poor shepherd, who nonetheless completed his primary studies and joined the administration in Largeau, where he became a workers' representative. The French administrators spotted his intelligence (and it is said, his incorruptibility) and sent him to study in Paris where he studied law and political science, obtaining a degree (*licence*) in 1970, shortly after which he returned to become under-prefect in the Department of Moussoro in Kanem. In Paris he had been involved in and impressed by the student turbulence of 1968, as well as the ideas and intellectual fashions of St Germain-des-Prés, and described himself openly as Maoist or Marxist.

At the same time, his talent for playing both sides came into the open, when, towards the end of 1971 he appeared in Tripoli ostensibly as a recruit for Frolinat, but probably originally as an agent for the Tombalbaye administration. Whatever the truth, he proposed his services to Dr. Abba Siddick, then nominally head of Frolinat, which was always a loosely structured organisation.

He soon quarrelled with Siddick, and moved into the camp of Goukhouni and the Derde, who at that stage were not only in open revolt against Tombalbaye (and had been ever since the Tibesti uprising of 1968). Habré, by some smart manoeuvring was able to make himself the head of the CCFAN, the *Conseil de Commande des Forces Armées du Nord*, the so-called Second Army of Frolinat actually formed by Goukhouni. The major enterprise of the Second Army (whose complaint against

Siddick was partly that he was ineffective, not involved in combat) was to move to more active prosecution of the rebellion.

The Claustre affair

The most spectacular coup by far (and this is where the Goukhouni-Habré relationship moves into the realm of real-life drama), was the kidnapping by Habré and his men of a group of three individuals during an attack in Bardai on April 21, 1974. They were a French cooperation worker, a German doctor, and, the most celebrated, a French archaeologist pursuing researches for the CNRS (French government national research organisation). Mme. Françoise Claustre. The kidnapping and holding hostage of Mme. Claustre for a period of thirty-three months, put the Chad rebellion on the front page certainly in France, and, even if he subsequently did nothing else, earned Habré a place, however notorious, in history.

It also finally triggered the row between the comrades in arms Goukhouni and Habré, from which there has never really been reconciliation. The personality difference was already there. Goukhouni modest and accommodating, willing to yield leadership in the first instance to the more thrusting, aggressive and opportunistic Habré, but aware of differences of birth, and finally pushed into conflict over the fate of their blonde captive.

It must have been an extraordinary three years, a Sartre play of the "hell is other people" variety, set against a backdrop of the Tibesti mountains, with various bit-part players appearing on the stage. There was Mme. Claustre's husband Pierre, a former colonial administrator, who illicitly chartered an aircraft to try and save his wife, but ended up as another hostage. There was a group of journalists and cameramen who managed to make it to Tibesti (which meant that French television saw the captive for the first time only 17 months after the kidnapping), among them the beautiful Marie-Laure de Decker, who subsequently produced a coffee table book of pictures of Chad. She apparently had the ear of President Giscard D'Estaing, which, of course introduced another com-

plication.

There was also, even more improbably, Pierre Morel, Prefect of the Vosges, in Eastern France, with whom Habré had done a training period, who was flown up to Tibesti by the French government with 400m. francs ransom in a suitcase. That this did not produce Mme. Claustre's release was already an indication that Habré played for unusually high stakes.

What provoked the final break late in 1976 is still obscure. Although personalities entered into it, there was much speculation that Colonel Gaddafi, with whom Goukhouni has at various times had a much closer relationship than Habré, who on the whole has been hostile to Libya, especially over the annexation of the Aouzou strip, was involved. There were certainly a number of high level contacts with the French government at this time. Some even said that the French liberation of the Palestinian Abou Daoud after capture at the beginning of 1977 was a related event. What is certain is that the Claustres have kept complete silence ever since their release.

An unstable card to play

Habré's career went on its circuitous route when, eighteen months later, he appeared as Prime Minister to Malloum in an ill-starred coalition arrangement. This seems to have been a French device, in the face of the increasing collapse of the Chad Army before Frolinat attacks, but "playing the Habré card" proved too unstable, and in February-March 1979 Ndjamen fell to the diverse Frolinat armies and the period of alternating civil wars and peace meetings began. Even Habré's enemies admit that he has always shown an ability to capitalise on limited resources in both arms and men, as well as good generalship, but the suspicion in which all the other Chad factions hold him is the measure of his unreliability, product of his restless ambition. There is also unhappiness at the brutality of his followers. Alleged massacres during his period in control of a section of Ndjamen are not forgotten.

Goukhouni, on the other hand, who took back command of the second army late in 1976, is more widely respected,

although he has difficulty in standing up to strong figures like Gaddafi. His other-worldliness, which may also be dissimulation, can also create dissatisfaction with his own leadership. It is also doubtful that either figure commands very much popular support in Chad.

A minority of one

What sticks out in the history of the last three years is that, after the Douguia pact of 1979, which set up the GUNT, and Habré's resignation as Defence Minister, and attempt to hold part of Ndjamen, he was in a minority of one. Even Kamougué, who as the most pro-French of the GUNT leaders might have been tempted to move alongside another apparent French ally (although Habré's own relationship with the French has always been deeply ambivalent), stood by the GUNT. It was this unity of opposition to Habré which permitted the Libyan intervention of December 1980 to crack him with such relative ease, and it was only support found from Gaddafi's international foes that permitted him to bounce back again over the Sudan border and carve out a new military fief, thus creating the present deadlock.

Goukhouni, at least, remains adamant that it is not possible to negotiate with Habré, despite the failure of repeated offensives by the new unified army of Chad, which can only make the GUNT President's position weaker. The agility with which he manoeuvred out of Libya's too-close embrace in 1981 shows that his political talents in difficult situations are not to be underestimated, however.

The risk, in the present world situation of internationalisation, of polarisation along cold war lines, in spite of a relative lack of ideological difference between the two men, or even among most of the Chadian leaders, is considerable. The warning by Nigeria's Foreign Minister Dr. Audu "Goukhouni himself knows that if the OAU troops walk out today, Habré's troops will walk in tomorrow — and we would not hesitate to recognise Habré", is primarily to try to persuade Goukhouni to talk. It also, however, is a reflection of Goukhouni's present military position, and of Nigeria's own preoccupation with the prestige and future of the OAU (already menaced by the Sahara affair). /

REORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTED

Djibouti LA NATION in French 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] A week after the congress of the RPP (People's Rally for Progress) (LA NATION, 11 March), a meeting of the RPP Central Committee was held on Saturday in Arta, presided over by President Couled Aptidon Hassan. Essentially, it was a matter of presenting to Central Committee members, reelected only a few days previously in Tadjourah, the modifications of the statutes deemed indispensable after 3 years of observation.

The redefinition of relations with the government is made necessary by the principle of the "place of democratic expression," the only one of which is the RPP. Henceforth, there will be a close tie between the use of power and the RPP, which will have charge of the drafting and working out of policies to be applied by the government.

Reorganization of the RPP: 1) elimination of the Executive Committee. The purpose is reportedly to achieve greater efficiency and greater rapidity in decision-making, while eliminating duplication with the Political Bureau. 2) an increase in the number of members of the Political Bureau from 12 to 15, in keeping with the foregoing measure, which will increase the decision-making ability of this essential organ; 3) appointment of members of the Political Bureau by the president instead of having them elected by the Central Committee. This appointment will be made from among the members of the Central Committee. This reform enables the RPP to have an organ of execution in perfect harmony with the chief of state, elected by universal suffrage. 4) an increase in the number of members of congress from 350 to 400. Obviously, it is a matter of expanding the popular base of the RPP, which is essentially in order to ensure massive membership and unconditional support for the development of the RPP.

These are the essential characteristics of the proposal submitted to the members of the Central Committee for their approval at the time of the meeting held in Arta on Saturday.

11,464
CSO: 4719/731

DJIBOUTI

PRESIDENT HASSAN SPEAKS BEFORE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Djibouti LA NATION in French 18 Mar 82 p 5

[Speech by President Gouled Aptidon Hassan before Central Committee of RPP
(People's Rally for Progress) on 13 March]

[Text] My brothers:

After the meetings of the dependencies, followed by the election of the Central Committee on 6 March 1982 in Tadjourah, the time has come, as I announced in my previous addresses, to update the articles of the People's Rally for Progress, in the direction of simplification, in order to better adapt it to the conclusions of our policies.

I do not believe it is necessary to speak at length on the different aspects of dissatisfaction expressed regarding our movement by disappointed citizens. According to them, it has been marked by ineffectiveness and I am certain in this regard that it will suffice to speak for them to the new officials to be appointed at the different levels of the political hierarchy in order for this situation to cease to exist, if it still does.

Consequently, it is in a new spirit that the pursuit of political action must be envisioned, for lacking such a spirit, nothing lasting can be built.

The different organs of the RPP must be constantly available to the people they represent and expect no exemplary conduct unless they have first set the example.

Period of Apprenticeship Over

The example must be set by the leaders. If the first 3-year period that has just come to a close can be considered as a period of apprenticeship and consequently marked by excusable vacillation and erring ways, the same can no longer be true.

It will therefore be up to the new leaders to act in terms of the public interest which they will be called upon to defend. Their responsibility will practically cover all national activities and from this standpoint, their role will be a prime one because the logical result of political speeches is to

arrive at the information of the government, often in the form of suggestions going in the direction of satisfying aspirations that are expressed.

But their powers are not limited to this. They must listen and translate, naturally, but conceive and suggest as well.

In order to succeed on this path, we must bring into reflection those for whose benefit our ideas will be developed and in this spirit, it has become necessary to think about new structures, structures better adapted to the task of the RPP. This will in fact be the justification of this meeting and its agenda.

The RPP must become a link between the people and the government, as well as the administrative organization seconding it.

Political Leaders' Responsibility

It is in this way that this association, whose purpose is the well-being or progress of the national community, will come about.

Political leaders will be responsible, not only for the future and elements of expression of the rank and file, but also for maintaining the latter in a state of fighting readiness.

We have achieved our independence and our unity, but neither one is an end in itself. They represent the foundations for our future, which we have strengthened by recent provisions such as national mobilization, for the application of which we shall have to mobilize all our energies.

And yet, the strength of the rank and file would have little meaning if it were not complemented by infrastructures of equivalent quality, which implies action whose effectiveness cannot be neglected.

The task of building the nation demands the virtues of which I have just spoken to you.

All of them will be needed and it is our task to develop them by making them attractive, without being restrictive, for it is in an atmosphere of joy that great designs are worked out.

It is not yet time for an examination of conscience or for finding satisfaction in the long way we have come and of which history will tell the tale.

The first stepping stones are already in place. They are our glory. The following ones, whose form and expression you will be called upon to trace, must be even better. That is the meaning of your mission, whose success would be harmed by even the slightest failing on your part.

Careful that every program is in keeping with our culture and traditions, those of you who will be entrusted with the defense of the nation's interests

must henceforth consider yourselves as invested with the formidable honor of serving it without expecting any compensation. The satisfaction of success must suffice, as must the bitterness of failure.

Self-sacrifice has no other reward.

The conscience of each one of you now has the floor. Be realistic and if brotherhood has not lost all its meaning, I am convinced that you will know the meaning of your reflections as required by the authentic development of our republic, despite the climate of anguish in the times in which we live.

11,464
CSO: 4719/731

NEW MARITIME CODE ENACTED

Djibouti LA NATION in French 18 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] All the old maritime nations know that the administration and operation of a merchant or fishing fleet presents complex problems involving: commercial law with respect to commissioning itself and relations between shippers and owners; criminal law for the maintenance of discipline and public order on board, in the absence of police authority; labor law for the organization of labor at sea and the settlement of disputes; social law for the protection of sailors against accidents and sickness; public and private international law with respect to the guarantees and protection attached to the flag, status of the ship and relations of staffs and crews with the authorities of foreign nations where they might put in; and finally, administrative law for the safety of navigation, professional training, pilotage, diplomas and certificates.

In addition to these requirements, fishing is generally liable to regulation made necessary by the protection of the ocean depths and the conservation of species.

Finally, commerce and fishing require economic measures for aid and protection.

In order to take the particular nature of the profession into account, the whole set of questions relating to the management and status of maritime navigation of ships and sailors is, in most countries, under a single administration which in our country is called Maritime Affairs.

Not bound by the existence of existing valid texts, the drafter of the code was able to bring together in a single document those provisions which are the subject of many texts.

The sections of the new code call for the following comments:

I. General Remarks: Organization of Maritime Affairs

This organization will be the subject of a decree. It will result in the opening, in the records of the Public Treasury, of the following three accounts, whose director will be the head of Maritime Affairs. They include a seamen's deposit account and a wreckage deposit account.

2. Maritime Navigation and Maritime Public Domain

Three areas of navigation for commerce and three for fishing are hereby set up. These areas will make it possible to apply rules concerning titles of command, certificates, safety and hygiene on board, wages, and so on. Their limits will be set by an order of the maritime authority.

Maritime public domain is but the reproduction of what is already provided by Law No 52/AN/78 of 9 January 1979.

3. Status of Ships

In the absence of suitable legislation, the Djibouti Government experienced difficulties in nationalizing ships whose owners requested it, inasmuch as existing regulations covered only Francization.

It is therefore fitting to note that gauging will be done by a classification company that must be approved.

Concerning safety at sea and in keeping with the London Convention on protecting human life at sea, five safety certificates have been created (skill, freeboard, passenger ships, outfitting, radio equipment). Conditions for their issuance will be defined by an order.

A central safety commission is hereby created.

Finally, annual or departure inspections will be made on board all ships, as provided by the London Convention mentioned above, to which the Republic of Djibouti must subscribe when its departments are capable of ensuring its application.

4. Status of the Seaman

The profession is regulated. The contract and the mutual obligations of the owner and sailor are the subject of detailed provisions, mainly based on the French law of 13 December 1926. These provisions together form a maritime labor charter.

5. Maritime Activities

Measures are provided for coordination between local commissioning, which may be defined by decree.

Fishing is under Maritime Affairs only for matters relating to the vessel, status of the sailor and the police.

6. Disciplinary and Penal Regime

This part may appear a bit long, but it is fitting to recall that the existence of a penal law for the Merchant Marine derogating common law is

motivated by the special nature of maritime navigation. By virtue of the very dangers of navigation and the absence of police authority on board, each crew forming a community detached from the national territory is subject to stricter discipline.

7. Common and Temporary Provisions

It is provided that the provisions made in application of previously existing texts are valid until publication of the new regulatory texts cited by this code.

With the promulgation, by the chief of state, of the law on the Maritime Affairs Code, the Republic of Djibouti, which since independence has slowly but surely worked out the basic legislative texts necessary for the establishment of its institutions, has once more provided itself, in an area of cardinal importance, with a modern institution similar to that of other nations.

To date, the Djibouti maritime domain was governed by a series of disparate and ill-adapted provisions of French origin, provisions that were outdated by virtue of our very accession to international sovereignty. It was therefore normal and even of prime importance to draft national maritime legislation, a basic working tool for the Maritime Affairs Service. This law will be followed by a series of decrees and orders (navigation safety, registration, maritime hiring, certificates, and so on).

Through its relatively liberal provisions, it will make it possible to encourage the creation and development of local commissioning, for let us not forget that the privileged strategic position occupied by our port and the development of its containerized transit and transshipment traffic are factors that could promote the establishment of a maritime fleet in Djibouti.

With this law, every outfitter will in fact be assured of enjoying rights and guarantees in Djibouti that are comparable to those generally granted by modern nations to their merchant and fishing fleet.

Because of the importance of this law, we deemed it fitting to publish a summary of the essential provisions of the text which, in its 227 articles, contains provisions that will serve as a foundation and provide legal status for the Djibouti commercial and fishing fleet.

11,464
CSO: 4719/731

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--Addis Ababa, March 29--Ethiopia faces a trade deficit of 905 million birr (about 450 million dollars) for the fiscal year ending in July, it was forecast here today. National Bank Governor Tadesse Gabre-Kidan said he expected the deficit to result from lower export revenue of 836 million birr and imports of 1,741 million birr. The Governor, speaking at the opening of a seminar on financial and property management for some 60 Government executives involved in foreign trade, called for stepped-up production and improvement in the quality of Ethiopian exports. Sixty percent of Marxist Ethiopia's trade is still with the developed market-economy countries and only about 10 percent with the Socialist nations of East Europe. Its main imports are capital and consumer goods, semi-finished products and oil, the latter accounting for about 70% of exports earnings last year. Coffee, hides and skins, oilseeds, vegetables and canned and frozen meat are its main export commodities. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Mar 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/1078

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS TIES WITH LIBYA

AB082057 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs in the ousted Limann administration, Dr Chinebuah, has appeared before the national investigations committee in Accra.

A statement issued by the committee quoted him as saying that the last founder and father of the disbanded PNP [People's National Party] Alhaji Imoro Egala, and the former PNP national chairman, Nana Okutwer Bekoe, sank millions of cedis into the formation and activities of the PNP. They therefore had predominant role in the affairs of the party. Dr Chinebuah said because the annual subscription fees from party members were not coming in readily, the party became virtually mortgaged to those he called the big-money men.

On how effectively the three organs of state operated, Dr Chinebuah said there were several occasions when the ex-president interfered unconstitutionally with the activities of parliament. In this way, he turned parliament into a puppet of the executive.

Dr Chinebuah said, although he was the minister responsible for foreign affairs, the ex-president took ultimate responsibility of the foreign aspect and this nearly made him an errand boy and most of the time he was airborne.

He said that the decision to expel all the Libyan diplomatic staff from Ghana was reached at a time when he was not in the country. According to the statement, Dr Chinebuah congratulated the present government on resuming diplomatic relations with Libya because in his opinion, the Libyans are true allies in Africa and they have repeatedly insisted on Africa resolving their own problems instead of looking out to world powers.

CSO: 4700/1083

FORMER PARLIMENTARY LEADER SPEAKS ABOUT LIMANN

AB071010 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The majority leader in the dissolved parliament, Mr Fittih, has spoken of positive steps taken by the deposed Limann administration to destroy the institution of parliament and to reduce it to a state of complete impotence. According to a statement by the national investigations committee, Mr Fittih in his evidence said none of the People's National Party [PNP] members of parliament nor any of the parliamentary committees were consulted in the drafting of any bill. But, as he put it, they were always bullied by the executive into passing government bills in parliament. The executive undermined the very constitution it claimed to be working under, and belittled the role of parliament as the ultimate forum for the people.

According to the statement, Mr Fittih said as part of the strategy to reduce the house to an extension of the executive arm of the state, the PNP arranged the procedure in such a way that he always reported to the ex-president on parliamentary matters. The first deputy leader, Mr Atta-Kesson, reported to the PNP national chairman, Nana Okutwer Bekoe, while the second deputy leader, Mr Noble Achana, reported to the vice president.

The former majority leader is said to have admitted that the behavior of the deposed president amounted to a grave interference in the duties of parliament and the subvention of this institution. The behavior also adulterated the doctrine of separation of power as laid down in the constitution. According to the statement, Mr Fittih said his interference, in addition to the president's public utterances against MP's alleging that some of them had collected bribes abroad on behalf of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council convicts and accusations of MP's stealing electricity generators, amounted to a deliberate campaign by him to hold parliament up to public ridicule and hatred. Mr Fittih is said to have accused some of the MP's of being irresponsible in their attitude to work, and that more often than not, there was no quorum in the house to transact business, even though they collected their remunerations promptly at the end of every month.

Asked what benefit Ghana had from the numerous parliamentary delegations that were sent abroad, Mr Fittih is reported to have told the committee that since they were part of the world community there was the great need for them to attend the parliamentary conferences. He stated, however, that the economic situation of the nation did not justify the expenditure, adding that the money wasted on such trips could have been used more profitably at home.

CSO: 4700/1083

GHANA

FORMER VP ON PNP POLICY ON GOLD, LIBYA, U.S.

AB072020 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The former vice president, Dr DeGraft Johnson, made his seventh appearance before the national investigations committee today. He said if the 31 December revolution had not taken place, the PNP [People's National Party] administration would eventually have handed over on a silver platter to Lonrho all the holdings and operation of the state gold mining corporation.

Mr DeGraft Johnson told the committee that even though poor productivity at the corporation was due to inefficient management arising out of successive governments playing politics with the board and not due to lack of skilled manpower, the PNP government thought that the best way to improve productivity at the state gold mine was to attract foreign capital through the Lonrho-controlled Ashanti gold fields corporation.

He said a series of negotiations were entered into with the Ashanti gold fields corporation and one of their managers, Mr Butonly, was seconded to the gold fields as acting managing director. According to the ex-vice president, Mr Butonly was sent there to determine the nature of input and resources that the mines needed to survive with the help of the gold fields corporation. The corporation took over from the Ghana Supply Commission as a local agent to purchase all the vital machinery of the state mines as a commission of [words indistinct]. Mr DeGraft Johnson said following the gold and mining seminar in Accra, Ashanti gold fields expressed interest in the Prestea mines. This would have gone to it if negotiations in hand had been completed.

Questioned on the national football team, the black stars' participation in the African Cup of Nations Tournament in Tripoli, Mr DeGraft Johnson said even though he categorically stated that the black stars would take part, he was later on pressurized by the ex-president to eat his words.

He disclosed that pressure was put on the government to destabilize its relations with the progressive world. For example, the U.S. gave Ghana huge quantities of flour for the decision to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games.

Asked why Ghana suspended diplomatic relations with Libya, Dr DeGraft Johnson replied: "I was not adequately briefed." He conceded that in the absence of a national security council, the ex-president himself and Dr Nabila acted as an ad hoc committee that orchestrated and masterminded a campaign to eliminate all the pro-June 4 elements from the system.

On GIHOC [Ghana Industrial Holding Company], Dr DeGraft Johnson said the former government intended to split it into 17 limited liability companies controlled largely by private enterprises. This was because the government held the view that private enterprises ought in the [words indistinct] to be the bulwark of the economic [words indistinct].

CSO: 4700/1083

FORMER GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY ATTEMPTED TO KILL RAWLINGS

AB081850 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] A witness today revealed at the sitting of the national investigations committee in Accra how in 1980 the minister for presidential affairs in the Limann administration, Dr Nabila, chaired a meeting of security agencies to plan the assassination of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and others.

The witness, whose name is being withheld for security reasons, is said to have told the committee that a combined team of the military intelligence and the special ranch officers made two attempts on the life of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and Capt Kojo Tsikata. But both operations failed.

A statement to the news media by the committee further quoted the witness, who is said to be a top official of the Minsitry of Foreign Affairs, as saying that a leaked mention of the unsuccessful attempts noted the embarrassment the failures had caused the government. It was therefore decided that the director of military intelligence, Col Arnold Odidjah, be dismissed. But the decision was never implemented.

The statement said the witness further disclosed that when the assassination plot at home failed, the next step was to eliminate Flight Lieutenant Rawlings in Togo on his return trip from Libya. In this respect, all Ghana embassies in Africa were alerted about his trip. The witness said when he was spotted in Cotonou, Benin, on his way back home after calling on the ambassador there, the military intelligence, with the approval and connivance of certain forces in Togo, decided to assassinate him in Lome. Accordingly, the statement continued, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was arrested by the Togolese authorities and but for the timely intervention of friendly Togolese patriots, who the plot was diabolical and would tarnish the image of Togo, the chairman would have been executed in Togo for allegedly plotting against the Togolese Government.

The witness said even though the Libyan Government officially informed the Ghanaian authorities about the invitation to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, the ousted PNP [People's National Party] government decided to use the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] chairman's visit to Libya as the principal reason for expelling the Libyan delegation from Ghana.

He further told the investigators that there was a three-man committee made up of the ex-president, the former vice president and Dr Nabila which initiated all policies concerning civilians and other matters affecting national security. There was also a technical committee made up of the directors of the security agencies including the military intelligence which worked out the technical details of every plan and submitted them to Dr Nabila for approval and execution.

CSO: 4700/1083

CONTACT GROUP NAMIBIA PLAN SERVES NEOCOLONIALISTS

AB151530 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Enoch Commey commentary]

[Text] The so-called renewed pact for Namibia put forward by the five Western powers, members of the contact group, does not contain anything fundamentally new and plays into the hands of only the Pretoria racists. That is the keynote of the commentaries of the press of the frontline states on the result of the tour to Africa by the contact group delegation led by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state.

The present (?vetting) proposed by the Western powers practically does not differ in anyway from the previous plan rejected by SWAPO and the African front-line states. The plan is aimed at bringing to power in Namibia the puppets of the West and of South Africa and keeping conditions for the planned plunder of Namibia's mineral wealth by imperialist monopolies. It is no wonder, therefore, that the racist regime itself, which illegally occupied Namibia, became the only side to try to endorse the proposals by the West. The patriots of Namibia have described as an obvious concession to the racists the electoral system being proposed by the contact group. Under the system being imposed by the West, only a half of the deputies of Namibia's future constituent assembly are to be elected by the majority of votes. The other half will consist of representatives of political parties, depending on the votes polled by their organizations.

All this is being done to prevent an inevitable triumph of SWAPO if direct and honest elections are held and to secure the election of puppets to the constituent assembly. As has been stated by the SWAPO secretary for information and propaganda, the Namibian people demand a direct and clear system of voting since the country's future is concerned. The Western powers' tactics in the Namibian question is only to delay its solution and enable Pretoria to consolidate its hold on the occupied territory. It is true that the peace-making mission of the Western five contact group serves the aggressive plans of the neocolonialists.

CSO: 4700/1082

GHANA

PNDC TO DECENTRALIZE HEALTH SERVICES

AB092043 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The government has decentralized the country's health services to regional, district, town and village levels. This is to enable every individual Ghanaian to get involved in health care. This was announced by the secretary for the western region, Dr Appiah, when he inaugurated a 14-member interim management committee for the Effia-Nkanta hospital in Sekondi. He said the regional, district, town and village health institutions will appoint their own health councils and management committee. However, the districts will serve as the basic units for the administration of health services at the local level. Health service personnel are therefore to be reoriented and redeployed to the regions and districts to make the health institutions there self-sufficient.

Dr Appiah said in line with the Provisional National Defense Council's [PNDC] policy to make the country's health services an integral part of the total community development efforts, the local health councils and management committees will not be allowed to become professional (?clubs). Instead, all workers, students and recipients of health services will have the right to participate in decisions that affect the health institution.

The PNDC has further decided that new private [word indistinct] by all health care personnel such as doctors, pharmacists, nurses and midwives will be redirected and reallocated to serve the needs of the majority of the population. Private practice by health workers in the public sector is therefore prohibited. Dr Appiah added that it is also the aim of the PNDC to reexamine the whole area of procurement, distribution and retail of drugs and other health supplies to bring down cost, and ensure continued supply.

CSO: 4700/1082

CVC REPORTEDLY NOT ON 'WITCH HUNTING' MISSION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 pp 925-926

[Article by Ben Ephson, Jr]

[Excerpts] THE Citizens Vetting Committee (CVC) was established by Law One of the Provisional National Defence Council. The Committee's duties were spelt out in Section 4:

(i) to investigate persons whose lifestyles and expenditures substantially exceed their known or declared incomes.

(ii) to investigate persons whose bank balances being in credit are in excess of such sums as the Council may specify.

(iii) to investigate any other matters that may be reasonably related to the foregoing matters or that may be referred to it by the Council.

By Section 7(1), the CVC may after investigations and subject to the approval of the Council:

(i) order the forfeiture to the State of any property

(ii) order the vesting in the State of any property subject to the payment of such compensation as the Council may determine.

(iii) commit any person investigated by it to stand trial at a Public Tribunal referred to in Section 10 of the PNDC Proclamation, 1981.

Under Section 11, no court of the land is to entertain challenges to the findings, orders or proceedings of the Committee.

By Law One, the CVC is made up of 11 members, five of whom constitute a quorum and includes an army officer who is a lawyer as chairman, lawyers, accountants, a quantity surveyor and income tax inspectors. It has powers of arrest and detention in order to facilitate investigations. Anyone guilty of contempt of the

CVC is liable to a punishment of a fine not exceeding ₦10,000 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or to both.

The CVC has been appealing to the general public for honest, not anonymous, information on people whose "life-styles are worth investigating".

"Once bitten, twice shy" as they say and the PNDC is making sure mistakes committed during the AFRC rule in 1979 are not repeated. Such mistakes included secrecy of investigations, trials and the lack of records of proceedings. Now, all proceedings are recorded verbatim and representatives of the press including television crew are allowed to sit in. The Committee's sittings continue to reveal shocking cases of evasion of taxes and wanton acquisition of illegal wealth.

There are a lot of rumours in Ghana about the CVC, ranging from torture stories to members being masked. It is also said that people being vetted are not allowed to bring anybody into the vetting room. An Accra lawyer, Mr. Kwabena Tabi Ampsonah, told the Committee that somebody had informed him among other things that he would be slapped even before being allowed to sit down. Mr. Ampsonah said afterwards: "There is no iota of truth in what I was told would happen to me". People are allowed to bring lawyers, accountants and children to the vetting room, provided they will be of assistance to them.

After judgment had been given in his case, Mr. Osei Yaw Akoto, managing director of Biney's Atomic, an Accra construction firm, said: "People frightened

me for nothing. The Committee has been very fair."

Having sat through the Committee's proceedings for over three weeks, I cannot but agree with Mr. Akoto's assertion that the CVC is very fair.

One thing is clear, the CVC is not on a witch-hunting mission. Once one can account for monies in the bank balances and show that requisite taxes have been paid, the Committee has no qualms.

The Committee's deliberations have brought to the fore the ineffective tax collection system. This point was brought home by the following statement by Mr.

Evans Teye, of Top Schwarb Construction made before the CVC panel. He said: "Taxes are unpleasant things all over the world. It is always under pressure that people pay their taxes but once we are not pressured, we tend to forget about them."

The Citizens Vetting Committee is not against people who engage in trade or other economic activities for their livelihood. It is, among other things, just implementing the existing laws on taxation and to ensure that anybody who earns an income complies with the tax laws. People are given 48 hours within which to pay the penal tax liability, or have their assets confiscated.

CSO: 4700/1084

STUDENTS EXTEND TASK PROGRAM SIX MONTHS

AB121535 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Students engaged in the task force exercise have decided to extend the period of the program for 6 months. This means the exercise will end next October. According to a statement by the National Union of Ghana Students, the decision is the outcome of the democratic process of voting at district levels of the task force throughout the country. The question at stake was whether the extension will contribute more to the solution of urgent and numerous problems facing the nation than the reopening of schools or whether the return of the students to academic life will constitute a more effective contribution to solving the pressing problems of the country. Forty-nine districts voted in favor of the extension while 33 were against. The two district had (?six) votes and the results of two other districts are yet to be declared.

According to the statement, the decision is a practical demonstration of the students' patriotism and commitment to advancing the people's revolution and it is the only patriotic and consistent path open to students in the national struggle to rid the country of the yoke of foreign domination and its local collaborators. It acknowledged that the task force has had its problems of coordination, feeding and other logistic support and said these should be viewed in the context of the emergency situation in which the exercise was initiated. The statement said from the lessons drawn from experiences during the last 3 months, the coordinating committee of the students' and youth task force is in a position to reorganize the task force on a more systematic basis so as to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness.

It noted with appreciation the constant flow of generous donations from patriotic citizens toward the work of the task force and the enthusiasm the students example has generated in the various people's defense committees and the ordinary Ghanaian. This is a clear recognition of the important role the students have so far played in the revolution. The statement reminded all that the revolution is never [word indistinct] forward by half-hearted measures.

The idea of the task force was first announced by the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings on his second broadcast to the nation soon after the 31 December revolution. The idea was enthusiastically welcomed by the students and other youth groups. Its major impact on the nation is the massive cocoa evaluation by the students.

CSO: 4700/1083

GHANA

TEMA OIL REFINERY RESUMES NORMAL ALLOCATIONS

AB061954 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The Tema petroleum refinery has resumed the normal weekly allocation of 840,000 gallons of refined fuel for public consumption. This is part of plans to solve petrol problems facing motorists, and to reduce the long queues at petrol filling stations. An official of the Petroleum Department of the Ministry of Fuel and Power told the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] "We are moving heaven and earth to get rid of the queues." According to the official, special operations for increasing fuel supplies in all the regions of the country will start tomorrow. The operations have become possible because, according to the official, deliveries of crude oil imported from outside have already started coming into the Tema refinery.

The resumption of normal weekly allocations will increase fuel supplies in the system by about 200,000 gallons a week. Since 1 February, the normal weekly allocation fell to 740,000 gallons and then again went down to 640,000 gallons on 15 March.

The reduction of weekly supplies became necessary because of uncertainties as to when imported crude oil was going to be delivered. The rationing was therefore needed to ensure that what was in stock was used wisely and fairly.

On April 1, the GBC, however, learned that 116,775 gallons of premium was delivered to the regions. Also, 65,860 gallons of regular, 173,825 gallons of gas oil, 12,500 gallons of fuel oil and 117,900 gallons of kerosene was delivered to the regions on the same day.

In another development, a top official of the Petroleum Department denied that the Tema refinery would close down in July for extension work, as published in an Accra weekly newspaper. According to official sources, this year's maintenance work falls in October. However, no firm decision has yet been taken. The official said that during such maintenance operations, the plant closes down for 6 weeks, but he said enough refined fuel would be stocked to last longer than the period during which such maintenance would go on.

CSO: 4700/1082

BRIEFS

LIBYAN DENIAL--The Libyans have denied allegations made by the former Ghanaian High Commissioner in Lagos, Alhaji Youssif Patty, that there were Libyan military men at Kotoka international airport, the Accra radio building and Burma Camp. Libya's radio, Jana, said that: "Those empty allegations show clearly that the former Ghanaian official is one of the agent elements found out by the Ghanaian people, who made them lose their position and their privileges. It is also indicative of his agentry and the hostile nature of his position towards the Libyan Arab people and the Ghanaian people, who are united in the struggle against imperialism and reaction. The escaped Ghanaian High Commissioner's allegations are fabricated claims, with the underhand objective of striving to destroy relations between Libya and Ghana." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 958]

NEW ROLE OF DIPLOMATS--The personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been asked to play the kind of diplomacy which will promote the revolution and the image of Ghana. Chris Atim of the PNDC, said the Ministry should, therefore, abandon the archaic diplomacy it has been practising since 1966. At the inauguration of a branch of workers' defence committee at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra, he said events of December 31 were meant to bring Ghana to its rightful place within the comity of nations. The task falls on the Ministry to ensure that the desired goal is achieved. In this connection, Mr. Atim gave the assurance that the PNDC had no intention of subverting the governments of Ghana's neighbouring countries. Mr. Atim told the branch of workers that they should expose any Ghanaian diplomats who are subverting the revolution. He called on Alhaji Patty to feel free to come home whenever he chose "since nobody is interested in him." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 958]

LIBYAN OIL ARRIVAL--A second consignment of Libyan crude oil has arrived in Ghana. Libya has now given half a million barrels of oil worth \$28m. to Ghana since the military coup. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 958]

NO MORE CURRENCY PRINTING--The PNDC Secretary for the Volta Region, Dr. Yao Fiagbe, has said that the Council will not print any more currency notes in addition to those already in circulation. Addressing a cross-section of the residents in Jasikan, he said the \$8,000m. already in circulation was sufficient to meet purchasing requirements of the population. What was

immediately necessary was for Ghanaians to be frugal and prudent, discard expensive tastes and ostentatious life styles and carefully maintain public property, he said. Dr. Fiagbe reminded Ghanaians that the era when politicians made the people to look up to the central government for the supply of food from scarce foreign exchange was gone. "We cannot continue to import food from foreign countries while our vast expanse of fertile land still lies fallow," he pointed out. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 pp 958-959]

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS--Ghana had at last December 31, 571 registered industries comprising 2,300 medium and large-scale and 1,271 small-scale ones. There are also 37 vehicle assembly plants, 137 textile factories and 56 plastics factories, Secretary for Science and Industries, Dr. Kaku Kyiamah announced recently. Mr. Kyiamah said that due to political pressure from the past governments, import licence had been allocated to satisfy as many factories and individuals as possible. The result was that most factories had to operate at very uneconomic levels of 20 per cent capacity. Dr. Kyiamah said his Ministry would not encourage "the fetish of import licence and foreign exchange allocation". As a rule, industries which use local raw materials would be encouraged and emphasis placed on those that produce raw materials and other local industries, he said. Strategically important industries which do not depend on local materials would not be neglected, he added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 959]

PUBLISHING COMPANY NATIONALIZED--The PNDC has decided to nationalise Uni-Press, the publishing company which used to print such papers as the HERALD and the CHRONICLE. The decision stipulates that the company will, in future, be managed by a provisional committee and will serve the revolution's objectives. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 960]

NO INDIVIDUAL BAKERS--With effect from April 15 no individual baker will be allowed to bake bread. The bakers will be grouped into bread-producing units. Addressing a co-operative society meeting in the Amansie district of Bekwai, the PNDC Secretary for co-operatives and rural development, Mr. Ankomah, said the grouping would end malpractices in the flour trade and make bread cheaper and readily available to the ordinary Ghanaian. He said the units will engage in various aspects of bread-baking and sellings and share the overall profit. Mr. Ankomah told the members of the movement that the PNDC intends to develop a co-operative movement which will generate enough profit to enable members to educate their children. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 959]

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS 'VERSATILE'--Ghanaians are fully resolved to do away with factors such as profiteering, corruption and embezzlement which interfere with the normal life of people and the state. Speaking in an interview in Moscow, Mr. Christian Aryee, who represented Ghana Trade Unions at the just-ended 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions said the PNDC was directing

coordinating the nation's drive to build a society of justice. "We want the slogan--'Everything for the benefit of man'--to be translated into reality in Ghana too." For this Ghanaians must work hard for a long time, he said, adding "we are drawing inspiration from the success of the Soviet people in social transformation". Commending the Soviet Trade Unions, Mr. Atta said: "The versatile activities of the Soviet Trade Unions are of interest to the Ghanaian working people, for the revolution supported by the masses which has taken place in Ghana." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English] No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 960]

FOREIGN COMPANIES ACTIVITIES--A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Sgt Alolga Akata-Poree, has said the government is trying to explain the operations of foreign companies in the country to Ghanaians so that they can know where they have made mistakes and try to correct them. He was inaugurating the air force station People's Defense Committee [PDC] in Accra. Sergeant Akata-Poree said there are some foreign companies whose operations are not in the interest of the people and the government thinks it is its duty to throw light on their activities so that it can obtain the support of the people in changing the situation. Sergeant Akata-Poree denied that it is the intention of the government to ridicule multinational corporations. He said these exposures will rather convince these companies to operate in the interest of the people whose sweat contributes to the huge profits they repatriate out of the country. Sergeant Akata-Poree warned Ghanaians that these companies have interest groups who might make it difficult to effect changes in the interest of the people. [Excerpt] [AB151835 Accra International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82]

GOLD MINES LOAN NEGOTIATIONS--Negotiations are going on between the government and the Union Bank of Switzerland for a loan to sink two more shafts at the Prestea and Tarkwa gold mines. Each shaft is estimated at \$125 million. In an interview with our western region correspondent, the chairman of the interim management committee of the state gold mining corporation, Mr Baako, claimed that the Tarkwa belt is the largest expanse of gold in the world. He said the committee is taking steps to treat about 20 million tons of gold ore at Pepe near Tarkwa. It is therefore taking delivery of a washing trommel from the Ghana Consolidated Diamond Limited at Akwatisia. According to the financial controller of the corporation, Nii Nortey, the state gold mines are facing serious financial problems. The corporation makes about 5 million cedis a month in revenue as against a total working cost of 15.3 million cedis. [Excerpts] [AB142025 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1083

SALGUIDIA SHAREHOLDERS CONSIDER COMPANY'S FINANCES

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2909, 14-20 Mar 82 p 40

[Article by Fode Kouyate]

[Excerpts] The shareholders of the Arab Libyan-Guinean Corporation for Agricultural and Agro-industrial Development (Salguidia) met from 8 to 13 March 1982 in the 14 September Room of the People's Hall to review the corporation's financial situation.

The agenda, reflecting Salguidia's current status, included the following points:

1. Discussion of annual financial statement of the corporation.
2. Study of cumulative losses during budget years 1977-81.
3. Discussion of the corporation's investment program.
4. Discussion of the financial status of Libyan staff working in the corporation.

The Guinean side was represented by the following: Mamadi Kaba, minister of industry; Thomas Curtis, director general of planning and statistics; Mansa Kolon Keita, vice chairman of the board of directors, general manager of OCOFI [expansion unknown]; Ansoumane Camara, administrator, general manager of agro-industry; Ibrahima Souleymane Diallo, auditor, inspector in the Ministry of State Control; Abdoul Diallo, representing the Ministry of Banking and Insurance; and Ansoumane Camara, representing the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs (MAEF).

The Libyan delegation included: Sumaydah al-Haqq, head of the delegation, director of the investment department of the LAFICO [expansion unknown] company; Muhammad Sanusi, assistant director of the investment department; Fawzi Salih Tabarah, administrator, chairman of the board of directors of Salguidia; and Husayn 'Ali 'Abd Rabbuh, administrator, assistant general manager of Salguidia.

The two parties, meeting in a spirit of justice, equality and loyal cooperation, identified the causes of the corporation's losses then undertook to take necessary measures to deal with them. The corporation shareholders, using this special general meeting as a launching point, then approved an increase in capital of U.S. \$10 million.

The commitment shown by both sides to invest this sum in the near future reflects the desire for cooperation of our two peoples, Guinean and Libyan, in accordance with the teachings of the two heads of state, Presidents Ahmed Sekou Toure and Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi.

In the framework of expanding the corporation's scope for action, the Guinean Government approved proposals for authorization of sale of agricultural products and opening of accounts abroad.

Salguidia, which has been in a process of revitalization since January 1980, wants, by the time of the beginning of the next period which is set for April 1982, to have gained the status of a top-level food industry corporation.

9920
CSO: 4719/748

ARMY HOLDS MARCH IN SUPPORT OF TOURE FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2909, 14-20 Mar 82 p 8

[Excerpt] What a dynamic role the People's Army plays in the revolution. On Wednesday, 10 March 1982, all the corps (military and paramilitary) joined in an enthusiastic march of fidelity and recognition to the Presidential Palace, where Commander in Chief Ahmed Sekou Toure was waiting, following the promotion ceremony.

From Almamy Samory camp to the presidential garden, the uniformed activists came in a joyous assembly, remarkable for its order and discipline, to pay their respect and commitment to the supreme leader of the revolution and to reaffirm their constant and total dedication to serving the people and the revolution. This was a march of obvious importance in reflecting the renewed will of the uniformed activists to remain the indomitable defenders of the revolution on all fronts. Also, it is appropriate today to sum up the contribution which this People's Army makes in the nation's building. Omnipresent, it works the land, opens roads, builds national infrastructure, and watches over our borders.

Promotions within that organization are just recompense which deserves warm approval. This approval was reflected in the two speeches which culminated the armed forces' march of respect.

First, Gen Lansana Diane, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of the People's Army, delivered the message of respect, fidelity, and commitment of the uniformed activists to the head of state and of the revolution.

He found the right words to express the joy in the ranks, and among officers and superior officers, over the promotion of a number of them. They regard it as a vote of confidence, and deeply appreciate it. Taking advantage of the occasion, the minister strongly reaffirmed the People's Army's ardent will to work to strengthen the economic and political foundations for stalwart defense of the revolution which President Ahmed Sekou Toure so effectively leads.

They also have the will to ensure for Guinea the tranquility and security needed for development currently being carried out within the framework of the 5-Year Plan for economic and social development.

In an unrestrained atmosphere of great joy, the head of state, in a warm address, thanked the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces for their constant fidelity to the people and the revolution.

9920

CSO: 4719/748

GUINEA

BRIEFS

SAUDI DEVELOPMENT FUND MISSION--A delegation of the Saudi Development Fund arrived in Conakry in the early evening of 8 March 1982. It was received on 9 March by Prime Minister Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the National Political Bureau. This audience launched a series of working sessions between the delegation and ministerial departments on 5-Year Development Plan projects. The Libyan delegation is being accompanied in its contacts by Mamadouba Camara, office director of the Ministry of International Cooperation; and Thierno Hassane Sow, of the secretariat of the interministerial technical committee of the prime minister's office. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French No 2909, 14-20 March 82 p 40] 9920

CSO: 4710/748

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE DEFENSE AGREEMENT--A defence agreement with Portugal is being discussed. M. Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the Portuguese Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, said recently that the Bissau regime had made approaches on this issue. Discussions on defence agreements are also underway with the authorities in Cape Verde. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 955]

CSO: 4700/1085

IVORY COAST

COUNTRY WITHDRAWS FROM COCOA AGREEMENT

AB151645 Lagos NAN in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 82

[By Samuel Ayibola]

[Text] Abidjan, 15 Apr (NAN)--Ivory Coast, the world's largest cocoa producer, has withdrawn from the international cocoa agreements "until further notice", the Ivorian Minister of Commerce Mr Amoakon Thiemele, has said.

Speaking to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Abidjan on the state of the Ivorian economy, Mr Thiemele said that the decision not to sign future cocoa agreements was due to "the ever depressing world market prices for the commodity."

He said that for the first time in 20 years, the Ivory Coast has had to re-structure its development plans because it was losing nearly half of its national revenue through "unfair pricing" of cocoa and coffee on the world market.

"We are losing 25 percent of the real cocoa prices by signing these agreements," he said, adding "henceforth, it will be a straight business proposition, for we shall fix prices of our cocoa and sell to interested buyers".

Mr Thiemele, however, said that the Ivory Coast would retain its membership of the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) and cooperate with its buffer stock manager, Mr Juenger Plambeck, in [word indistinct] to secure fair world market prices for the commodity.

On the state of the Ivorian economy, the minister said that declining national revenue had necessitated a cut in government spending in non-productive sectors and the introduction of some austerity measures.

Although he did not elaborate, he said that about 40 "ailing" government-owned corporations had either been merged with public sector services or left in private hands to be run for profit.

Mr Thiemele said that the management of some African economies was in "inept hands".

"It is not enough to indigenise everything at the expense of efficiency for when that happens everything could end up grinding to a halt," he said.

Mr Thiemele said that although he supported the indigenisation of management and technical posts in African states, governments should be humble and realistic enough to hire competent foreign hands when the need arose.

"We should be nationalistic but this should not stop us from taking advantage of foreign expertise which indigenes may not be able to offer," he said.

Mr Thiemele said that some 50,000 French nationals were in the country's public and private sectors and were helping to make things work.

"Our people are working, learning, understudying the experts and nothing stops them from taking over when they have acquired enough expertise", he said.

Some French-speaking African states had come under criticism for allowing a large number of nationals of their former colonising country to retain important decision making posts in the new nations.

CSO: 4700/1097

BRIEFS

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT--The French defense minister has returned home after spending 3 days in Ivory Coast within the framework of an official visit aimed at strengthening military cooperation between Ivory Coast and France. There are no problems in this regard, the French minister confirmed. Before leaving the French defense minister, Charles Hernu, spent a lengthy time with the president of the republic. They held talks and lunched together. Mr Hernu, who met with various members of the Ivorian Government, expressed his satisfaction upon his return. He left with a good opinion of our country, pointing out that he was impressed with the Ivorians; faith in the future of their country as well as their skill in implementing development projects. [Text] [AB190816 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 19 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/828

LIBERIA

UN OFFICIAL RECOMMENDS AID TO COUNTRY

AB190930 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] A \$400 million aid package has been recommended to assist Liberia overcome its economic situation. The recommendation was made on March 29 to the United Nations by the undersecretary general of the United Nations, Mr Abdurahim Farak. Mr Farak headed a UN special mission to Liberia only last March to hold talks with Liberian Government officials on the development and reconstruction needs of the country.

According to LINA [Liberian News Agency] in a report published in New York recently before its review by the UN Economic and Social Council, Mr Farak indicated that all aspects of the Liberian economy reflected a situation of extreme uncertainty, notably a decline of more than 4.4 percent in national revenue, a budgetary deficit as well as an imbalance of payments and an acute shortage of currency. The report further revealed that the Liberian Government attributed the present pressing economic situation to several factors, including low prices for basic exported products, the debt service incurred from importing investments for the past years, the disappearance of capital from the country after the overthrow of the Tolbert regime in April 1980 as well as a [word indistinct] owed to private investments.

Mr Farak's report made mention of the radical measures taken by the Liberian Government in consultation with the IMF to increase its revenue by taxes and reduce expenditure by limiting salaries of civil servants eliminating the subsidy on rice. The UN undersecretary general recommended a \$200 million aid to finance public investment and infrastructure programs and another \$200 million for priority development programs. Mr Farak hoped the economic crisis in Liberia would be handled within 3 to 4 years with sufficient financial assistance.

CSO: 4700/1092

LIBERIA

FORMER MINISTER OF ECONOMIC PLANNING LAUNCHES BOOK

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 pp 918-919

[Text]

DR. TOGBA-NAH Tipoteh, former Minister of Economic Planning in Liberia, and leader of the proscribed Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) was in London last week to launch his book *Democracy - The Call of the Liberian People.** He told the audience at the African Centre that the book was written basically in response to the desire of the People's Redemption Council Government to build a new society in Liberia: "according to the pronouncements of the government this society is supposed to be free of all forms of exploitation, oppression, repression, with special emphasis on the eradication of corruption." The book presents a mass plan of action based on concrete demands formed in the democratic struggles of the Liberian people in the 1970s, as well as analysis of economic and political issues in Liberia.

Dr. Tipoteh said during his talk that objective conditions of economic oppression and political repression had reached their worst proportions during the 1970s. Between 1972 and 1979 living standards had fallen by some 52 per cent, unemployment had passed 40 per cent of the workforce by 1977 and was 50 per cent and rising in 1980. He said Liberia had one of the five worst infant mortality rates in the world: 160 deaths (before one year of age) out of 1,000 births; and one per cent of the population controlled 50 per cent of the national income. Pursuing his description

of Liberia in the 1970s, Dr. Tipoteh said the leading businesses were foreign-owned, as was 90 per cent of the commerce. He said 70 per cent of bank credit went to this same commercial sector. The government had set up a national bank, but between 1976 and 1979, it was learned that half of the funds of this National Development Bank had gone to the Mesurado Company, owned by members of Tolbert's family.

In the dismal conditions of the mid-1970s, the state apparatus did not help things by the repression it embarked upon, he said. Workers struggling to organise themselves saw their leaders put in jail. Stiff treatment was reserved for agricultural workers primarily because many of Liberia's rulers were absentee farmers in rubber, rice and timber, and had special interest in blocking any moves towards better wages on rubber plantations, for example. Student political consciousness was advanced by the Student Unification Party. The response of the Tolbert administration was on the one hand to finance a rival All Student Allied Party, and on the other to counter increased student militancy with jailings of progressive student leaders. Accordingly, Commany Wesseh then president of the Liberian National Students Union, and Dusty Wolokolie,

*Published by Susukuu Corporation; £2.25.

were jailed "the first chance [the Tolbert Government] got during the April 14, 1979 rice uprising."

Farmers were also jailed for their own drive for self-reliance. For instance, the Putu Development project in Grand Gedeh had various bureaucratic obstructions and some farmers were jailed at different times. Dr. Tipoteh also mentioned assassination attempts against leaders of the mass movement, including himself, apart from other measures aimed at eliminating them. In spite of the different kinds of repression, he said the people continued their progressive work under the leadership of the progressive movement formed in the early 1970s.

By March 1980, progressive forces were poised to push forward to the 1983 elections despite the problematic nature of most African elections (rigged in one way or another; very seldom approaching democratic elections), but they found this process aborted by the military coup d'état of April 12 that year.

"To understand the monkey, you must watch the movement of the tail." This Liberian saying was the motif for a historical overview presented by Dr. Tipoteh in order better to situate the struggle for democracy in Liberia in the 1970s.

Taking as sufficiently well known the era of the slave trade, Dr. Tipoteh began immediately prior to the nineteenth century when the population of the area now known as Liberia were mainly engaged in subsistence agriculture.

Early in the nineteenth century, freed slaves were repatriated to Africa under the auspices of the American Colonisation Society, a proxy for the US government. Dr. Tipoteh pointed out that as a result of innovations in the cotton industry, particularly the cotton gin, many of the slaves from Africa lost their immediate usefulness. Instead of the elaborate show which made Abraham Lincoln appear as the great liberator of black people in the US, this repatriation of some slaves, a partial "solution" to the new "black problem" in the US, was essentially a response to the owners of capital, Dr. Tipoteh said.

In such a polarised society, there were conflicts over land and forced taxation of the people. This was even before what Dr. Tipoteh described as "the first UDI in Africa", that is, the declaration of independence on July 26, 1847, by the

black Americans. He said most scholars of the colonial era had missed this aspect because, although the colonial features were there, these were black people, and there was some anxiety about viewing this as anything other than a move towards self-rule. This he said, had made scholars shy away from drawing the logical conclusions from the evidence of colonialism found in Liberia and just why the 1847 independence should correctly be described as a unilateral declaration by a privileged minority.

An important second phase was marked by the coming of Firestone to Liberia. Dr. Tipoteh placed this in the context of a post-World War I search by imperialism for supply sources of cheap raw materials. He said Firestone basically acted as the proxy of the US government in Liberia: apart from enjoying one million out of the five million productive acres in Liberia, the company also had people controlling the government's financial apparatus.

The importance of this period was also marked by forced labour, the famous labour exports to Fernando Po. Just as in the colonial period, capital required a specific type of education process to produce clerks and low functionaries, instead of doctors and engineers. The black rulers were therefore engaged in co-opting some of the indigenous people through this education process, geared to develop supporters of the US socio-economic system. By now, capital exports had replaced mercantilism as a dominant mode, and finance and industry interlocked to control the Liberian economy.

The influence of iron ore arose in the 1950s, initially Bethlehem Steel and United States Steel, then German interests through the Bong Mine Company, before the combination of US and Swedish interests produced the Liberian American Company (LAMCO). By the 1960s, iron ore eroded the dominant position of rubber in the Liberian economy, and constituted slightly more than 50 per cent of the gross domestic product by the early 1979.

With growing tensions in Liberian society resulting from the inequalities in the socio-economic system, the rulers had to make greater efforts to co-opt sections of the exploited indigenous population while repressing other sections, for example the huge strike against unsatisfactory conditions by LAMCO workers in 1966 resulting in

many of them being jailed. On this background, a few Liberian intellectuals and students got together at the university to start evening classes for workers and ordinary people in consultation with workers leaders. Realisation of the need for a different kind of organisation produced the Susukuu Corporation which provided legal assistance and advisory services to workers, and was later to embark on self-help development projects. The Movement for Justice in Africa was in turn established to give political expression to workers, farmers, students and the unemployed, a movement for national democracy.

It was an express part of its strategy to expose the empty rhetoric of the government by taking its slogans and trying to implement them, for example the "war on poverty", and the "mats to mattresses" campaigns. In this way, the work of MOJA

in raising mass consciousness proceeded in the 1970s, and Dr. Tipoteh said it was reaching ever-higher levels until the coup d'état of April 1980.

Dr. Tipoteh firmly pointed out that he wrote the book as a continuation of the concrete work of struggling for democracy for the Liberian people, and that democracy could only be the fruit of struggle. He said *Democracy - The Call of the Liberian People* was written for mass consumption. A financial contribution from proceeds of the book would be made to the PRC Government as support for the free education programme. The plan of action included in the book proposed measures ranging from mass education and decision-making for workers; employment and food self-sufficiency; to the systems of justice and elections, and the defence of democracy, all geared towards the new Liberian society.

CSO: 4700/1081

BRIEFS

DOE RETURNS FROM GUINEA--The Liberian leader, commander in chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, has just returned from his 1-day working visit to the Republic of Guinea. The head of state led a high-powered 15-man delegation this morning to Guinea, including the Guinean ambassador accredited to Liberia, Mr Moussa Cisse. Upon arrival this evening at the James Sprigg Payne airport in Monrovia, the head of state had this to tell reporters: [Begin Doe recording] The talks were very much successful and later, by tomorrow, I shall be making my report to the nation. [End recording]. Also throwing light on the visit to Guinea today, the Liberian foreign minister, Dr Henry Boimah Fahnbullah, also had this to tell (Patrick Kuman) of ELBC. [Passage Indistinct]. At the airport today Foreign Minister Boimah Fahnbullah said at today's meeting they dealt with bilateral issues, especially on the Mano River union between Guinea and Liberia. They also touched issues concerning Sierra Leone. He said they also touched the Chadian issue as well as the Western Sahara conflict. However, he informed us that the head of state will be coming up with an official report tomorrow. [Text] [AB081959 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 8 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1080

NIGER

KOUNTCHE SPEAKS ON 8TH ANNIVERSARY OF COUP

PA151305 Paris AFP in English 0334 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Niamey, 15 Apr (AFP)--A Niger's proposed top ruling organ, the National Development Council is ultimately to be turned into a constituent assembly with a mandate to prepare a charter of constitution for the country, head of state Seyni Kountche announced here Wednesday night in a radio-TV broadcast marking the eighth anniversary of the army's seizure of power.

Colonel Kountche said the draft would be submitted to the people for approval, but he made no mention of when exactly the assembly would be formed. He said only that it would be set up once the development council is in place.

That process has been under way since the beginning of this year with the establishment of local development councils, using Niger's 9,000 villages as the basic unit. They in turn compose the national body in a pyramidal administrative structure of different levels.

The main components of the (?system) are co-operatives and youth organisations [words indistinct] with the latter having 50 percent membership reserved for them at all levels.

The supreme military council running the country since the ouster of President Hamani Diori on April 15, 1974, has categorically ruled out political parties, which are viewed as divisive factors.

The military say they want to make Niger a "society of development" with an authentic Niger democracy relying on national consensus and beholden to no existing ideological models elsewhere.

Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, health and social affairs minister, is head of Niger's action commission for establishing the society of development.

CSO: 4700/1080

NIGER

BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE RETURNS FROM ALGIERS--Col Seyni Kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state, has ended his visit to Algiers. He returned to Niamey some time ago. During his visit, President Kountche conferred with his Algerian counterpart, President Chadli Bendjedid, on bilateral cooperation and on other major African issues. President Kountche's visit to Algeria falls within the framework of consultations between Algeria and our country. The head of state stressed this point on his arrival in Algiers where he was welcomed by President Chadli Bendjedid. Col Seyni Kountche told newsmen that his visit to Algiers was aimed at dynamizing the cooperation existing between the two countries. In this respect he referred to the trans-Saharan highway as a solid and concrete link of the unity within our region and our continent. He also stressed the need for the training of efficient and skilled cadres to develop the cooperation between our two countries. [Text] [AB081951 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Apr 82]

SAUDI SUPPORT FOR BUDGET--President Kountche's recent visit to Saudi Arabia paid off to the extent of 19,000m. CFA francs (about £40m). The Saudi Investment Fund has lent the money to support the 1982 budget. The President said the money was indicative of Saudi Arabia's goodwill towards the people of Niger. Colonel Kountche added that Saudi Arabia was involved in financing the Niamey-Filingue road. In Jeddah the President had talks with the Director of the Islamic Development Bank, Mr Ahmet Mohamed. The talks concentrated on the north-south road, two sections of which are yet to be tarred (Zinder-Agadez and Arlit to the Algerian border). The next Islamic Conference will take place in Niamey, June 6 to 12. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 955]

KUWAIT MINING INVESTMENT--A Kuwaiti company has invested in the Societe Miniere de Tassa N'Taghague (SMTT). The Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investing Company has invested 3,500m. CFA francs in SMTT, joining the State-run Office National Nigerian des Ressources Minieres and the Compagnie Francaise des Matiere Nucleaires. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3374, 5 Apr 82 p 955]

FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER VISIT--Col Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning received the Cameroonian ambassador to Niger, Mr El Hadj Yerima Mohama Lamine, and French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot. Mt Cot said after the meeting that President Kountche and he discussed in general cooperation between France and Niger and international issues of mutual interest. He went on to say that cooperation between France and Niger was excellent. [Passage indistinct] [Excerpts] [AB161515 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Apr 82] Jean-Pierre Cot, the French cooperation and development minister, left Niamey this afternoon at the end of an official visit to our country. [Passage indistinct] [Excerpt] [AB171120 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/825

NORTH-SOUTH MUST REVERSE DETERIORATION OF POOREST COUNTRIES

AB151605 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Commentary by Dayo Adeveye]

[Text] One of the unfortunate developments in the post-World War II era has been the widening economic gap between the rich developed countries of the north and the poor developing countries of the south. Toward the close of the 1960's, the problems have become alarming enough to warrant the attention of both developed and developing countries. Efforts to discuss and remedy the interminable situation have since then been undertaken by the United Nations and some of its agencies. The UNCTAD is one of the attempts made toward ameliorating the situation. There have also been several north-south dialogues designed to bring the developed and developing countries to the conference table. Unfortunately, these conferences had achieved little. This is due to the unwillingness of the developed countries to make sacrifices for the development of Third World nations, and also their reluctance to give up some of the privileges which they currently enjoy under the present international economic order.

In recent times, trade and development problems of the developing countries have been compounded by a new one which is the growing indebtedness of the developing countries to the rich industrialized countries of the north. Third World foreign debts, including that of the oil exporting nations, increased by 15 percent in 1981 to 349 billion naira. These widening debts to the Third World countries have serious implications. In the first place, the debts have to be serviced, in which case, some of these countries will have to spend as much as 60 percent of their income from exports. Others will have to borrow to service their debts; which again further increases their debt. And in such a situation, little or nothing is left for national development. Consequently, as the debts pile up the developed nations are unwilling to give additional credit facilities which is very crucial for national development. All these have the unfortunate impact of slowing down the rate of development of the Third World countries and of further widening the gap between the industrialized countries and the developing countries.

The situation in those developing countries has become so critical that growth and development have become stagnant. There is, therefore, the need to find an urgent solution to the problem. Developed countries would have to increase their assistance to developing countries. This can be done in several ways, one of which is to reduce the interest payable on the loans or to extend the period of payment. It might even be necessary in certain cases to write off the debt completely.

The developing countries, on their own part, need to reorder their economic priorities to prevent waste and to bring about the effective utilization of available resources. Loans should be used for profit-oriented projects rather than on wasteful, prestigious ones. They should also exercise caution and restraint in borrowing money from foreign sources. However, a fundamental solution to the problem lies in the restructuring of the present international economic order which operates to the disadvantage of the developing countries. There is need for reform or even a fundamental change in the organization and decision-making mechanism of the three most important international institutions--the IMF, the World Bank and GATT. They should be more responsive to the peculiar problems of the Third World countries. It is in the interest of all countries--both developed and developing--to ensure that the present trend is reversed. Development in either the north or the south is intimidated.

Economic stagnation of the developing nations means, in the long run, a reduction in the volume of external trade of the industrialized countries, a situation which is disastrous for the north.

It is for these reasons, therefore, that the developed and the developing countries need to cooperate to find an urgent and lasting solution to the deteriorating economic fortunes of the poor developing countries.

CSO: 4700/1091

NIGERIA

AFRICA SKEPTICAL ABOUT KAUNDA TALKS WITH RSA

AB091715 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The paradox of the South African problem surely takes its shape in a carrot and stick diplomacy. This indeed aptly describes the relations between the black independent African states and the white minority-ruled territory in that turbulent region. On one hand, the frontline states--as they are called because of their closeness to the problems of southern Africa--are violently opposed to racial discrimination in all its ramifications. But on the other hand, these black African states maintain one sort of cooperation or the other with the perpetrators of apartheid in Africa, the white minority regime in South Africa. One of such frontline states is Zambia. According to recent news reports, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia wants to pursue his [word indistinct] peace initiatives in the region with the South African Government. The proposed venue of the dialogue is Botswana, which incidentally has the closest link with racist South Africa. If it goes as planned, this meeting will be the second between the Zambian head of state and the racist South African Government.

President Kaunda and the former South African premier, John Vorster, were in fact the coarchitects in 1974 and 1975 of the first southern African venture aimed at getting a peaceful settlement in the Zimbabwean independence war. The aim of the next proposed dialogue is, however, to try to defuse what the Zambian leader described as the potentially explosive situation of tension between South Africa and its black neighbors, namely Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. For years, Western media have described President Kaunda as a strong supporter of the freedom fighters in Africa. Yet his role in the present contact taking place between a black state and the white minority-ruled South Africa is a very sensitive matter. In fact, black militants have argued strongly that such dialogue might give the South African Government international respectability. This, they (?indicate), could be a convenient way of setting back that aspect of their struggle by at least 5 years. But in a deeper reflection, President Kaunda's rule could be inevitable and not unexpected. Zambia, as a frontline state, has had more than its share of the struggle in southern Africa. The country's main transportation network with the outside world has been disrupted several times by South African attacks, causing the costly rerouting of its main

exports. Also before Zimbabwe became independent almost 2 years ago, Zambia was losing about 100 million naira yearly in implementing the United Nations sanctions against the white rule regime. Judging from this therefore, it would be unrealistic to conclude that President Kaunda has been [word indistinct] in his violent opposition to apartheid by seeking dialogue with South Africa. What he is trying to do is to find a way of achieving a peaceful settlement to the southern African problem. From Zambia's perspectives, a negotiated settlement most certainly will be more to its economic and political interest than a state of belligerency. Nevertheless, the (?power base) in southern Africa poses a challenge to the rest of black Africa. This is because previous attempts to have a word with the racists had yielded no appreciable results.

President Kaunda, in the light of his experience, will have to weigh the necessity of this move with what he is likely to gain by it in the end. What is clear, however, is that most of Africa is skeptical about holding talks with those who have never shown any sign of ending the southern African racial problem through peaceful means.

CSO: 4700/1091

NIGERIA

SHAGARI ADDRESSES MEDIA AT NEWSPAPER INAUGURATION

AB090906 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has appealed to mass media practitioners in the country to join in spreading the virtue of patriotism. He urged them to desist from fueling the embers of hate but to highlight the many fine qualities and strength of the nation. He gave the advise today at the commissioning of the Nigeria VOICE newspaper at Makurdi, Benue states. The president stated that by commissioning the newspaper, democracy was strengthened through guaranteeing the freedom of expression as enshrined in the constitution. President Shehu Shagari stated that with the birth of the newspaper, Nigeria now has 15 daily newspapers.

He observed that there were instances when some newspapers have carried stories that were manifestations of sympathy, adding that there have also been instances of mischievous reporting designed to cause alarm to the public. The president emphasized that facts of every story should not be altered because they were sacred. He appealed to the Nigeria VOICE to eschew the use of unbecoming language. He noted that it has been the wish of all Nigerians that the proliferations of newspapers should be accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the standard of journalism. He expressed delight at efforts being made by Nigerian journalists to improve their standard of reporting. President Shehu Shagari, however, decried the influence of partisan politics and the language of some of the nation's leading political figures, which he said, does not help to elevate the quality and integrity of communication in the media. He pointed out that the nation's best interests were not served by the kind of journalism that reposed on immorality.

On the issue of press freedom in the country, the president observed that the contents of our newspapers provided enough testimony of this freedom. He urged Nigerian journalists to use the freedom in promoting national unity and cohesion rather than to fan ethnic or sectional discord.

The president will leave for Obudu in the Cross River State where he will spend the Easter holidays.

CSO: 4700/1091

NIGERIA

OFFICIALS SAID LOOKING TO SAUDI ARABIA FOR RESCUE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2884, 30 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

LAGOS, March 27 - Nigerian Government officials are openly looking to Saudi Arabia and other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to come to Nigeria's rescue amid plummetting oil output.

According to information published in London, Nigeria's oil production this month will hit a record low of 650,000 barrels a day, less than half of the country's output of black gold in February.

The drop is aggravating an already extremely delicate economic situation for Nigeria. A monthly budget deficit of 400,000 million naira (600 million U.S. Dollars) is threatening to wipe out Nigeria's federal reserves, now worth 800 million naira according to the Central Bank.

On Tuesday, the Bank called on all Nigerian banks to immediately halt delivery of letters of credit and authorization of imports so that the banks can conduct a detailed inventory of the country's imports, item by item, and assess their importance.

The crisis may have far wider ramifications.

According to certain reports published yesterday, Saudi Arabia and Gulf states have warned Western oil companies that they will be blacklisted if their production in Nigeria falls below levels prevailing before the OPEC meeting in Vienna earlier this mont

The cuts in production are seen as attempts by the oil companies to force Nigeria to drop its prices. Nigeria's best crude is now pegged at 35.5 dollars a barrel, 1.5 dollars more than OPEC's benchmark price. Oil is now being sold on the spot market at about 30 dollars a barrel.

According to industry sources, there are fears that a drop in Nigeria's prices would have a snowball effect, forcing other OPEC nations to follow suit.

But Western oil officials appear to have dug in their heels on the issue. "I ask myself why do not call it a day (in Nigeria), " one Western oil official said. He also acknowledged that Nigeria is "the weak link" in the OPEC chain, making it the easiest country to try to exert pressure on.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Press has reported that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are ready to lend Nigeria 670 million naira (nearly 400 million dollars) to help the country weather this economic storm. The move is also viewed as an attempt to prevent an oil price-cutting war. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1087

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

NEPA DECENTRALIZATION--The National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) would be decentralised into two separate authorities, the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, has said in Bauchi. He told newsmen over the weekend that this was necessary to ensure a more effective operation of the authorities in the country. Alhaji Mohammed said that one of the authorities would be responsible for the generation and transmission of electricity, while the other authority would be responsible for the distribution of electricity. The minister denied a newspaper report that the 'Federal Government will not break NEPA's monopoly. He said that the statement was issued by his press secretary without his 'mandate.' [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Mar 82 p 1]

NEW ILORIN RAILWAY STATION--Ilorin, the Kwara State capital, is to have new railway station. The foundation stone of the new railway station was laid last Thursday in Ilorin. Speaking at the foundation laying ceremony, the Emir of Ilorin, Alhaji Sulu Gambari, urged the Federal Government not to relent its efforts in the development of railway stations throughout the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Mar 82 p 12]

CALABAR STUDENTS RAMPAGE--Students of the University of Calabar at the week-end went on rampage destroying the offices of the vice-chancellor and that of his deputy as well as 15 vehicles belonging to the university. The university authorities had earlier indicated that it would substitute its overloaded generating plant for a hired one to supply electricity to all sections of the campus, instead of a part which its generator was supplying. A students' spokesman told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that several appeals were made to the authorities not to remove the plant until students had finished their examinations which could have started at the week-end but that the appeals were turned down. A student said the students were not involved in the rampage, adding that the damages were done by a group of armed robbers. In a telephone interview, the deputy Vice-Chancellor of the university, Professor Okon Uya, said he instructed that light should be restored to a part of the campus on Friday night. He said the destruction was carried out by students, adding that he could understand their reason for such an action. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Mar 82 p 7]

SOVIET EQUIPMENT TO AJAOKUTA--The Soviets moved about 330,000 tonnes of equipment to the Ajaokuta Steel Plant site between 1981 and 1982. This was disclosed yesterday by the visiting Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, Mr. I.A. Alikhanov during a meeting he held with steel minister, Malam Mamman Ali Makele in his office. Mr. Alikhanov also stated that his government was well aware of how vital the steel project was to the country's economy and would do everything to see to its success. He said, however, that with the complexity of the project there are certain problems that must be solved at the highest level of government. This, he said necessitated occasional visits by officials of both countries. Malam Makele had assured the Russians that all the facilities and material input which Nigeria had been requested to provide would be made available at the stipulated time. He said that problems connected with pre-shipment of Soviet equipment, delivery schedules, issuance of visa for Soviet specialists and the expansion of training programme for the initial operating staff of the priority rolling mills have been satisfactorily solved. He, therefore, called on the Soviets to step-up delivery of the necessary equipment and working drawings to facilitate accelerated construction. [Olu Adebayo] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Mar 82 p 1]

CLEMENT PLANT CLOSED--The Nkalagu Cement Company--the oldest cement factory in Nigeria, at Nkalagu, near Enugu, has closed down and its 2,000 Nigerian employees locked out for six months without pay. The general secretary of the National Union of Chemical and Non-Metallic Product Workers (NUCAMP), Mr. J. O. Enigbokan, announced in Lagos recently. He alleged that since the factory was shut down in October, 1981, there was no statement from authorities on the workers' fate. Mr. Enigbokan said the union has declared a strike dispute with the management of the company jointly-owned by the Imo, Anambra and Federal governments. [Umoh James Umoh][Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Mar 82 p 23]

OBJECTION TO IPU--The People's Redemption Party, PRP, has appealed to the National Assembly to cancel the forthcoming Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] conference. In a statement in Lagos, the PRP said it did not see the usefulness of the conference in view of the problems facing the country. It describes the conference as ill-conceived and a waste of the nation's economy. The party noted that a list of delegates to the conference included nations that were opposed to the freedom of African countries as well as agents of imperialism. [Text] [AB091244 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 82]

PAPER ON FALKLANDS MEDIATION--Writing on the Falkland crisis, the NATIONAL CONCORD expresses the fear that the British Prime Minister's reaction to the issue could cause a bloody warfare. The paper warns that war is destructive and as such welcomes America's initiative of a peaceful settlement. The CONCORD wishes America success in its task of reconciling both sides in the conflict. [Ex- pt] [AB131053 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Apr 82]

SHAGARI RECEIVES MUSLIM GROUP--Today, President Shagari received a 14-man delegation of the Nigerian National Islamic League led by Alhaji Isyaku Rabiu. The delegation told the president that their aims and objectives include uniting all Muslim organisations in the country to ensure that their differences were amicably resolved. [Excerpt] [AB142125 Lagos NAN in English 1930 GMT 14 Apr 82]

PAPER ON KANO CLASHES--The NIGERIAN STATESMAN expresses concern over the report on violent clashes last Tuesday in Kano State during which seven persons were allegedly wounded, and two buses damaged. According to the paper, the state commissioner of police explained that the incident erupted as a result of incitement of supporters of one political party against another. It wonders why Kano State has become so notorious for bloody clashes and asks why burning issues in that part of the country are virtually impossible to resolve. The statesman appeals to the political parties and their supporters in Kano to ensure that peace reigns supreme so that programs for development can be fully achieved. [Excerpt] [AB171150 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1089

SEYCHELLES

AIR INDIA PILOT TESTIFIES AT MERCENARY TRIAL

AB161620 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, 16 Apr (AFP)--Air India Captain Umesh Saxena, who flew fleeing mercenaries to Durban after the failed coup attempt in the Seychelles on November 25, said here today he did not tell South African police that the plane had been hijacked because he feared that he would be sent back to the mercenaries.

Capt Saxena said he doubted the attitude of South African police toward the mercenaries, who he said acted as if they knew the South African security officials and shook their hands.

He said his statement to South African police was baseless because he feared in Durban that he, the crew and the passengers would be sent back to the mercenaries.

Capt Saxena Matoihe comments before a commission that is taking evidence for a trial in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, of 43 people charged with air piracy. India would not allow Air India officials to testify in South Africa because of the country's apartheid policy.

The pilot also said he was told during the flight not to speak of the hijacking. A man called Peter Duffy said: "This is not a hijack and don't mention it," the pilot said.

The pilot said he did not see any warning flares fired by Seychellois soldiers before he landed in Victoria.

After landing, Capt Saxena said he was told by a man in an airport uniform: "Now you have landed in the middle of a revolution. You do as you are told and don't try to double cross us."

The pilot, who kept cool and calm throughout the four hours of questioning today, said he was taken to a dark room in the airport terminal, kept guarded by armed men and had three telephone conversations with the Victoria police commissioner.

Defence lawyers attempted to prove that Capt Saxena had voluntarily flown the mercenaries out of the Seychelles following the failed coup attempt and said he had prevented the mercenaries from throwing their weapons into the sea during the flight.

Capt Saxena said he told the mercenaries that such an action would be dangerous as the aircraft was pressurized.

Defence attorneys also noted that there were photographs taken of the crew smiling with the hijackers, but the pilot said he was asked to smile and pose for the photo.

The attorneys referred to one of the men on board as Mike Hoare. He allegedly masterminded the attempted coup.

The attorneys also tried to prove that the mercenary who remained in the cockpit during the flight was not an experienced helicopter pilot named Goatley.

But the Air India pilot insisted that the man was Goatley and said he was armed.

The hearing is to reconvene later today.

CSO: 4700/1097

SOMALIA

BARRE, GENSCHER DISCUSS FRG POLICY TOWARD NATION

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Mar 82 p 19

[Text] Bonn, March 27--Soviet attempts to extend Moscow's influence in the Horn of Africa were the central topic in talks here Friday between Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The Somali leader told a press conference that while African countries should settle their problems themselves, it was also necessary to halt those who had stirred up trouble in Africa.

Contrary to the viewpoint of Bonn, which wishes to keep the East-West conflict out of the Third World, Mr Barre saw the proposed installation of American military base facilities in his country as a way to restore some balance to the region--"The power not yet present in Africa ought to come and support us" he commented.

A communique from the Foreign Ministry here said West Germany held that the non-alignment of Third World countries should be defended. The essential conditions were internal stability and a healthy economy. Those principles guided Bonn's economic cooperation policy towards Somalia, the communique said.

Direct Dialogue

Mr Barre told the press conference that he was always disposed towards direct dialogue with neighbouring Ethiopia to settle their long-standing territorial disputes. He added that in his two days of talks here he had raised the issue of the thousands of refugees in Somalia as a result of those disputes and had discussed "adequate solutions."

Mr Barre announced that a new agreement would be signed in his capital Mogadishu in June covering West German agricultural and technical aid. West Germany is Somalia's number one development aid supplier. It totalled more than 63 million dollars for 1980-81.

Mr Barre's next and final stop on his current Western tour is Italy. He has already been to the United States, Canada and France. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1077

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN OUT--Mogadishu, March 28--The Somali Foreign Ministry today ordered Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires D.K. Yanakies to leave the country within 48 hours, charging that he had interfered in the country's internal security, the Somali news agency SONNA reported. The Bulgarian envoy was summoned today to the Ministry and was told that he was persona non grata, the agency said. No other details of the incident were immediately available. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Mar 82 p 19]

CSO: 4700/1077

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON GOLD-MINING INDUSTRY GIVEN

Paris LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE in French 15 Mar 82 pp 104-107

[Article by Daniele Granet: "Gold Mines: Lower and Lower"]

[Text] Who will hold the dynamite? In Johannesburg, in the heart of the district of the skyscrapers housing national and international companies, historic negotiations are about to begin. Facing each other across the bargaining table are the employers and gold-miners unions. But in South Africa, the most progressive union is not the one one might imagine; quite the contrary. The Mine Workers Union, the white miners union, has for years refused to allow black miners to use dynamite, an indispensable condition for becoming a foreman. For the past year, the labor director of the Chamber of Mines, which includes six powerful trusts, has sought a compromise in order to be able to hire blacks because there are not enough skilled whites. The development of the gold-mining industry is in fact linked to abandonment of Regulation No 27, which reserves the right to use explosives in the mines for whites.

This blasting certificate, the dynamite permit, is more than an advantage for 6,000 white workers. It is also a symbol of the difference seen in South Africa, where there are two different standards based on the color of one's skin. It is a kind of discrimination that Capetown policies have erected as a theory since 1913. But the theory of the difference, invented so long ago by the big owners in the name of efficiency, has just been denounced by them in the name of a new efficiency which, in order to be effective, depends on the equality of blacks and whites in the labor world.

Nor it is just any world! It is the world of the gold mines, the world of the oldest, most political, most profitable industry, which alone provides the government with 1/12th of the GNP! Gold built Johannesburg, that city where the hills are artificial, made up of gold slag, crowded between buildings and English-type residences where the British lawns alternate with the yellowish earth the color of gold bars. But it is next Soweto, the black compound where 1.5 million persons live, that South Africa's wealth is found. The mines form a continuous belt preventing the city from developing further south and producing 51 percent of all gold in the world and 72 percent of the West's needs. But for how long? The price of gold varied between \$600 and \$400 an ounce in 1981. The downward trend had its effects on the mines and the market. At one end of this 200-kilometer-long belt in the Far West Rand region is the largest gold mine in the world: Driefontein. Nothing gives away its size. On the hilly

plateau are small heaps of waste, no outlandish homes or deafening noise. There is only one series of buildings grouped together and above, the shaft heads. Signs point to the two sister mines: East Driefontein and West Driefontein, and indicate the offices surrounded by perfect lawns and bougainvilleas. But the action is all underground, in one of those South African cathedrals which the gold mines are. There, 25,000 workers extract some 5 million tons of ore a year.

East Driefontein: 2,185 meters underground. The moisture makes one's cotton clothing stick to the skin. "Twenty-nine degrees," shouts the white foreman with a satisfied smile, his voice drowned out by the roar of the machines. He shows the green and yellow pipes that bring fresh air into the mine (200,000 cubic meters a day) and the enormous white conduits that carry water (35,000 tons a day). Without the cooling technique, drilling would be impossible. The temperature rises 1° every 100 meters. At the "28/25 Carbon Leader 4W.EE" lode, the white foreman heads a crew of six blacks. They shore up the gallery leading to the lode before beginning their drilling. Most of the grey rock had already been marked out by a white specialist. The blacks make the holes and the white foreman places the dynamite, a delicate part of the work. Next, they will have but to take the ore up, ore which, in the eyes of the neophyte, is nothing but common rock. And yet, in a ton of ore, the experts will find 12.6 grams of gold! Thanks to a series of processes, the rubble is crushed, washed and sorted until the rocks are turned into a kind of talcum powder. Then the cyanide treatment is begun and the gold finally appears, in the form of mud. Subjected to high temperatures -- over 1,200° -- the mud turns into a liquid, which is poured, red and smoking, into seven small basins under the crucible. The molten metal -- 88 percent gold, 10 percent silver and 2 percent impurities -- gradually hardens. Unmolded, each basin of metal forms a 30-kilogram bar, which will be washed to reveal the golden color. At the end of the processing chain, tight security reigns in the shop whose technique is somewhat antiquated. Three black guards wearing khaki uniforms oversee three black and two white workers piling up the 210 kilograms from the morning's work, part of the 80 tons a year. "Every mine sells a certain quantity of gold and keeps a reserve, based on its production," explains B. E. Hersov, president of Anglo-Vaal, the only family trust of the six. The gold bars from the 46 mines in South Africa are then sent to the government refinery in Germiston, located in a suburb of Johannesburg. This is where they are refined, calibrated and numbered before being placed in the Central Bank. The National Bank is the only legal buyer of this rare product of the earth. It sends the new ingots by plane to Zurich, where they will be sold at the price set in London, a price calculated based on the average between the last price the evening before and the first price of the day on the London Stock Exchange. But competition between mines is not therefore absent. "They do not produce the same number of tons of gold a month and do not provide the same yield per ton of ore mined," explains R. A. Plumridge, president of Gold Fields. The content may vary from 1 to 25 grams. It is competition in which chance plays a role. Each of the six mining trusts: Anglo-American, Gencor, Barlow-Rarol Mines, Rand, and Gold Fields Anglovaal, the mining finance houses, invests in mining companies that own drilling rights for prospecting. Each is in charge of the operation of a mine or a group of mines and each has good ones and not-so-good ones. Since they are "fellow travelers," the trust therefore have an interest in following a common industrial and social policy. "This industrial policy is

"based on a simple principle," says the president of the Chamber of Mines, J. W. P. Van den Bosch. "The operation of a gold mine depends solely on the world price of gold. If the price is high, we work out low-yield mines. If the price is low, we confine ourselves to the high-output mines."

Between 1972 and 1980, the spiraling gold price -- from \$36 to \$613 an ounce -- naturally caused officials to invest and invest massively. Some 42 billion francs were set aside to operate the new mines, reopen old ones and expand the others, including Driefontein. Today, 20 shafts, in 16 of the 46 principal gold mines, are being dug. But the sales of Soviet and Iranian gold and the dizzying increase in interest rates in the United States broke the upward trend. In 1981, the price dropped by 25 percent, bringing about a 20-percent drop in sales. As a result, the 8-percent growth was cut in half and the surplus balance of payments went in the red. "In 1981, the deficit was \$3 billion," explains the efficient general secretary of finance, Joop de Loor. And yet, in the very English drawing rooms of the Rand Club in Johannesburg, frequented by the barons of the six trusts and the Chamber of Mines economist, Tom Main, the atmosphere is not pessimistic. "We have entered the decade of uncertainty and we shall have to live with it." It is an uncertainty always linked to the erratic price of gold, which can drop \$113 in 24 hours, as in January 1980, depending on the mood of speculators and the sales of countries short on currency, such as the Soviet Union (second-ranking producer).

Consequently, Main, who spoke in Rome on 7 February before a group of experts meeting for the World Gold Conference, is exceedingly cautious. "No predictions on the volume of gold can be made beyond 5 years," he says. And yet, he is one of the most respected experts and has the best sources.

How can one plan production for 1980-1990 in order to compensate for the fluctuation in prices? The solution consisting of reducing annual production while following a plan of expanding low-output mines -- from 700 to 350 tons by the end of the century -- is not shared by everyone. To adopt it would be to be persuaded of the constant rise in gold. Consequently, the two immediate concerns of the Johannesburg are growth and skilled labor.

"Growth must be 4 percent in 1982," says Van den Bosch, as if to convince himself. Investments are welcome. What do we care where they come from? Among others, the French -- the fifth exporting country -- are participating in the equipping of the Koeberg nuclear powerplant and have just set up a Renault 9 assembly plant at the Leyland factory in Capetown.

Growth is linked to foreign intervention in a strategic country, but also depends on the domestic policy followed by Pretoria. Prime Minister Pieter Botha has just altered the industrialization policy. It is a silent revolution in which ideology has yielded to economic considerations. Actually, according to the thesis of "separate development," the so-called "homelands" where the blacks live were to be industrialized, like the white regions, in order to help the people make a living, but above all, in order to stabilize the population in search of work. What has happened during these 40 years of "Afrikaan" political power? The unemployed blacks in the homelands, those in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda republics have gone to sell themselves in the developing cities and especially in the mining regions -- just like their ancestors.

Out of the 700,000 mine workers, 420,000 are black and come from 55 tribes. In 5 years, expansion has led to the creation of 100,000 jobs, 90 percent of them for black workers, and also a wage policy. The range of income has been reduced to 7 to 1, compared with 20 to 1 in 1970. The lowest black wage has increased 250 percent in 10 years, or 1,440 francs a month. At Kwazulu, located in Natal Province, the Chamber of Mines has organized legal hiring, as it has throughout the territory. The ten recruiting offices at Kwazulu send 45,000 men into the mines every year, supplied with a work permit, a passport to white country. Taken in hand by the organization, they are rapidly trained, that is, warned of the dangers of the new trade, and lodged in one-story concrete buildings, four to a room in the "high tech" style, meaning with an iron bed and locker. Everything is clean and neat, the food abundant. They remain an average of 9 months in the mines, enough time to save enough money to buy a farm or farmyard. Others take the place of these "target workers," as they are called by the white miners, the migrant workers. They support their families, but also their independent countries: the three republics, the five autonomous regions and the two kingdoms of Lesotho and Swaziland, which collect taxes on their pay (every year, 858 million are sent to their families by the black miners). There is no industrial development. For Bophuthatswana (88,000 inhabitants), located north of Johannesburg, the solution is more original. A South African Las Vegas, a "Sun City," has been created, where every weekend, 10,000 whites from "Jo'Burg" and Pretoria come for their amusement. The government collects taxes on gambling and the Protestants can finally plunge into the vice without feeling guilty! The black workers, citizens of other states, are without permanent legal existence. The government has concerned itself with neither their professional training nor their housing. The mining finance houses have taken over. In order to stabilize the labor force, which left just when it was productive, and make their future skilled workers loyal, the Gold Fields Company (No 4) has provided for the construction at Driefontein of 175 family housing units, as it has at Rietsprint (Transvaal), where, near the open coal mine, houses financed by the company can be bought by black workers for 100,000 francs. The first trust, Anglo-American, has gone even further in the fight against Pretoria's conservative policy. Anglo has also financed schools for the children of its black workers wherever it has plants and even the Teacher Training School in Soweto.

Unable to develop small-scale industry in the homelands, the government has changed tactics. Now it is the economic infrastructures that determine the eight development regions where blacks and whites are integrated. In each region, the development poles have been set up so as to balance the four industrial centers: Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban and Port Elizabeth. Pretoria's participation: 600 million francs.

The big companies are not rejoicing. They simply register the "tiny steps" of Botha's Afrikaan government, which authorized black trade unionism and which has just decided the equivalence of black and white school status, which even Gencor, the only Afrikaan mining trust, instituted 10 years ago. As its president, De Villiers, seated in his green leather chair, observed: "We train our workers without distinction as to color or sex."

Progressive Anglo-Saxon or conservative Afrikaan: What do the beliefs of officials matter? Common interests have heretofore been the mortar of understanding. But the interests of the trusts have never before run up against those equally vital interests of the white miners, determined to defend their privileges. Even if 100 skilled Polish miners hired in Vienna come to South Africa, the need for labor can only be met through the arrival of the blacks -- 6 percent skilled workers requested. Breaking through into the reserved jobs will create a precedent for other sectors of activity. For some, led by Anglo-American, there can be no other policy. This conquest of equality in employment will have two consequences: first of all, the arrival of new consumers with greater purchasing power and second, their integration into a budding black bourgeoisie. For others, like De Villiers, the important thing is less the increase in the low wages than it is the development of a middle class which already has its foundations. Even if the conceptions of the two major trusts disagree, they go into the trade union together. And yet, one of the Anglo officials, Langton, is not certain of the tenacity of everyone. He does not hesitate to predict the storm: "If negotiations fail," he says, "we shall leave the Chamber of Mines."

The year 1982 will be a test year for the future of South Africa, as the builders of that country, which still has something of the Far West about it, are so fond of saying.

41-308
CSO: 719/725

SOUTH AFRICA

INFLUX, RECRUITMENT OF FOREIGN SKILLED LABOR DISCUSSED

London SECHABA in English Feb 82 pp 17-23

[Article: "Immigration and Genocide"]

[Text]

1980 was a year of rapid and extensive industrial expansion in South Africa. The Standard Bank Review of January 1981 gave two reasons for this. One was the effort to produce in South Africa various products which up till then had been imported, such as rubber and polyols. The other reason was "the dramatic 23 per cent increase in real fixed investment by the private sector in the first nine months of 1980 compared with the same period in 1979." The stimuli to manufacturing industry led to expansion in other fields, such as building construction, electricity, steel and rolling stock.

The Financial Mail gave as another reason the "massive strategic projects initiated by government and the public undertakings," among which were Sasol 2 and 3, Escom's new power stations, Armscor and the Uranium Enrichment Corporation. This increase in government spending was made possible, partly at least, by the rise in the price of gold, which had vastly augmented the South African exchequer at the time of the budget in March 1980.

This expansion led to a shortage of skilled labour which the South African press in 1981 described in such words as 'severe' and 'critical'. To supply the need,

private industry and the government combined in a drive to recruit skilled labour from overseas. Preparation had already been made for this in the budget of March 1980, which had provided for an increase in the grants given to immigrants.

Throughout 1980 and 1981, a flood of advertisements appeared in the overseas press, directed towards skilled technologists with some experience - in mining, in the metal, chemical, paper, wood and tanning industries, in atomic engineering, in surveillance, in computers, and even in meteorology, to mention only a few.

Inducements were offered in the form of excellent pay and working conditions. By early 1981, the minimum salary generally offered was R16,000 a year, together with free air passages for the worker and his family, and a 'relocation allowance.' Some firms offered a 'resettlement allowance' as well, though the distinction between 'relocation' and 'resettlement' was not made clear in the advertisements. Nearly all offered sports facilities, and cheap insurance. Many firms offered subsidised housing, a car or free use of a car for the first few weeks, annual bonuses or holiday allowances, free lunches. Some even offered added inducements by mentioning the low rates of income tax and value added tax

In South Africa as compared with Britain, the cheap wine and the sunshine. In January 1981, the Johannesburg Star reported that some workers who had been made redundant by the closure of a British paper mill were to emigrate to South Africa, and that South African Board Mills were going to pay their fares, put them up in a hotel for a month, and give each family R12 000 towards housing costs.

During 1981, such headlines appeared in the South Africa press as: "Britons flock to South Africa," "Jobless leave for South Africa," and "Jobless in U.K. are a boost for S.A. labour." South African industry was turning the rising rate of unemployment in Britain to its own advantage and as investors moved capital out of Britain to South Africa and other high-profit areas, there were market pressures on British skilled workers to follow it.

In 1981, when there was a threat that the British Leyland works in the Midlands of England would be closed altogether, the South African motor industry placed advertisements in the Midlands newspapers. As early as September 1980, the South African steel industry began seeking recruits from among those workers made redundant by closures in Britain, particularly in the town of Consett, whose steel works, before they closed, had been the centre of its economic life and a year later, in September 1981, Iscor was reported still to be recruiting in Britain, as well as in Sweden, Finland and Israel.

By offering jobs at the 'planning' and 'decision-making' level, with scope for 'initiative' and 'career expansion,' some firms sought to attract capable and ambitious middle-management men who felt frustrated because the closure of industry in Britain had restricted their opportunities for promotion there.

In 1980, South Africa was not the most popular choice for emigrants from the United Kingdom, for only 8,700 chose to go there, as against 45,000 applicants for Australia, 18,000 for Canada, 34,000 for the EEC countries and 10,000 for other African countries. However, 8,700 was twice the number that had gone to

South Africa in 1979, and the number from Zimbabwe brought the total to nearly 23,000. In the same year, only 985 South Africans left the country, which therefore gained some 11,000 people.

In April 1981, only three months after it had described the 'economic boom' in South Africa, the Standard Bank Review reported that the boom was coming to an end. It described a change in the growth rate, a 'cooling off' in the domestic economy, a 'visible softening of consumer demand,' and an 'easing off of conditions in the labour market.' It said, "Companies no longer compete as aggressively for staff, as reflected by the declining number of job adverts placed." There is some indication that this was due to a reduction in investment from overseas, for later in the year both industry and the government were at pains to attract investment by holding conferences and seminars in South Africa and Europe.

From April 1981 onwards, there were certainly fewer South African job advertisements in the British press, salaries offered were lower, and conditions not nearly as attractive as they had been. Nevertheless, throughout the year, the South African press continued to print reports about the shortage of skilled labour in South Africa, and recruitment in Britain. The Financial Mail said in March, "The shortage of skilled labour is now so severe that the immigration authorities themselves have not got the staff to process would-be immigrants to South Africa." In August, immigration offices in London and Glasgow were said to be processing applications as fast as they could, and taking on extra staff to ease the strain. "Britons in search of the good life in SA" ran a headline in the Cape Times in February, and in November a labour recruiting agent told the Sunday Tribune that British people went to South Africa feeling that the 'life style' would be "more suitable for their families, with more space and opportunity."

5,781 people from the United Kingdom emigrated to South Africa in the first four months of 1981, and South African Department of the Interior officials in Britain announced that they expected

nearly 20,000 by the end of the year.

In May, there were some sounds of dissatisfaction. Employers pressed for a change in the law, complaining that young white men were reluctant to come to South Africa because of the Citizenship Amendment Act, which made them liable for military service. An unnamed spokesman for the Defence Force told the Johannesburg Sunday Times that male immigrants under 23 who chose to take South African citizenship became liable for border duty, thus signing "their own death warrants". Some immigrants complained about booklets and fact sheets from the Department of Internal Affairs which had quoted 1979 rents and food prices, and had led them to expect a far lower cost of living than they had found on their arrival. The price of a kilo of rump steak, for example, had risen from R3.37 to R6.70 in two years, and the monthly rent of a house in Bryanston near Johannesburg from R450 to R1,000.

Still the immigrants continued to arrive. Under the heading, "Israelis to the rescue," the Sunday Times reported in April that 17 Israeli welders and boilermakers had been 'imported' to fill the gap in a heavy engineering factory. There was talk of recruiting teachers and nurses. In October, the Department of Statistics announced that 23,208 immigrants had settled in the country in the first half of 1981, 8,000 more than in the same period in 1980, and that British immigrants were arriving at the rate of 1,500 a month. At the end of December 1981, Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, told the SABC that the total for the year was more than 40,000. During the year, the municipalities of Pretoria, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Cape Town and Durban recruited new staff from Britain, and of these Cape Town alone recruited 1,000. In October, H.R.W. De Wet of the Department of Internal Affairs said publicly that troubles in Poland had opened up another valuable source of skilled immigrants. The Vienna office of the Department of Internal Affairs was reported to be supplying information to Polish workers in "refugee camps" there, and at the beginning of 1982 it was reported that more than 4,000 had applied, and

that the office staff had been strengthened to cope with the demand.

Opportunities for "whites only"

All the opportunities and facilities are, of course, offered to Whites only, and all the immigrants are, of course, white. During the seventies, 850 South Korean workers were brought in for a limited period to work on the Caltex refinery in Cape Town, and again in 1981 there was a similar scheme to import skilled construction workers from Taiwan and Thailand under limited contracts which would ensure their return home. However, this last project had to be shelved, it was reported in October, as the Taiwanese and Thai governments did not wish their citizens to go to South Africa.

Black Mozambicans were kept out, even those who had fled from liberation in Mozambique. Early in 1978, the South African government had offered an 'amnesty' invitation to Mozambicans who had crossed the border and were living illegally in South Africa, but when a small number of Asiatic Portuguese responded to this invitation by reporting to the authorities, they were refused permission to apply for permanent residence, and one was even arrested. The 'amnesty' had not specified race, but there is an overriding clause in the Aliens Act, stating that applicants for permanent residence must be "likely to be readily assimilated with the European inhabitants of the Republic." The Sunday Express reported that these men numbered fewer than a score, that some were wealthy businessmen, and that one bitterly resented the fact that while some of his former white employees had been granted permanent residence, he himself had not been allowed to apply for it.

About half the immigrants into South Africa are white malcontents from Zimbabwe who, according to an article in the Financial Mail in March 1981, are regarded by the government as having a 'legal and natural right' to live there. In 1980, official statistics from the South African government gave the number of Rhodesians applying for permanent

residence permits as 14,316, of which 183 were refused. In the first seven months of 1981, they were going in at the rate of more than 1,200 a month. Nirod Mkele, columnist in the Johannesburg Star, commented on what he called the 'influx of Rhodesian whites running away from the freedom in Zimbabwe against which they fought so hard,' and cited cases of black South Africans who had left their jobs because they could not stand the arrogance of white ex-Rhodesians placed in authority over them.

White Rhodesians are entitled to apply for citizenship after five years in South Africa. The case of a black Zimbabwean, Enoch Moya, who was not regarded as having a 'legal and natural right' to live in the country, even though he had lived and worked there for 38 years, provides a shocking contrast. He had been in South Africa since he was 22 years old, he had married there, and had six children there, yet in November 1981, at the age of 60, he was given twelve days to pack and return to Zimbabwe, where he had no family at all.

Bantustans - an aspect of this scheme

As white immigrants are welcomed to the country, with rights of citizenship and employment, black South Africans are scarcely better off than Enoch Moya, for the creation of 'independent' bantustans has affected their right to live in the land of their birth. Under Section 12 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, Transkeians, Bophutatswanans, Vendas and Ciskeians are as vulnerable to arbitrary deportation as Zimbabweans are. Even children of people with Section 10 rights of residence and home ownership in 'white' areas can lose their rights of residence if they are born after their parents' homeland has been declared 'independent'.

Over the years, the government has steadily pursued its policy of deporting black people to the bantustans. "Exactly how many blacks have been relocated ... is unknown," said the Rand Daily Mail in December 1981. "What official statistics there are are a jumble of overlapping dates and confusion as to whether the figures

refer to individuals or families. But one researcher estimates a total of 1,200,000 blacks were relocated from 1960 to 1979 ... Another estimate, made in 1978, put another 400,000 on to that figure -- even at that time." Over the last decade, the population of Bophuthatswana has more than trebled, and that of KwaNdebele has grown from 50,779 to 166,477. 55,000 people are said to be living in resettlement camps in the Ciskei, and at a conference on resettlement in Durban in December it was claimed that 200,000 people in Natal alone are living under threat of "deportation". A team sent to South Africa by the British television company, Granada, claimed to have been told by a minister of the South African government that by the year 2,000, 72% of all Blacks would be living in the bantustans.

Both in the bantustans and in the 'white' areas, there is massive unemployment among black South Africans. The number of unemployed has been variously estimated at from 1½ to 2½ million, in a population of 20 to 22 million. Here again, however, any figures must be unreliable, because of the difficulty of enumerating unemployed city dwellers who lie low for fear of being endorsed out, and those in the bantustans who would seek work if there were any to be had. In October 1980, 30% of the work force was found to be unemployed in Mdantsane township, an area of the Ciskei which serves the city of East London as a dormitory for commuter labour. In October 1981, Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal stated that 27% of the work force of KwaZulu is unemployed, and that the number is increasing. Nor, under the present system, does there seem to be any hope of improvement; the Director of the Department of Manpower Utilisation predicted in August 1980 that by 1987 23 people out of every hundred in South Africa would be unemployed.

Job Fragmentation

In July and August 1981, two items in the Financial Mail discussed a change in government policy to 'cross-border regional economic development' and to the 'widening of incentives to industrial development in the bantustans.' The 'incentives' are, in plain terms, cheap labour, and this was made quite clear by the Chief Executive Councillor of Kwangwane, who told a press conference in July 1981, "The homeland's prime attraction to the investor is its abundant and stable supply of labour." A month previously, a member of a mission to Europe sent by the Corporation for Economic Development told a clothing seminar that large European manufacturers had found it was possible to transport fabrics to factories in South Africa's national states, and to ship back finished products at costs lower than they could achieve at home. The cross-border development scheme is nothing more than an extension of the old system of 'border industries,' and another method of exploiting the la-hungry, unemployed and desperate people of the bantustans by offering a limited number of low-paid, unskilled jobs in labour-intensive manufacturing industry.

However, it is plain that such industry can never play more than a tiny part in the economy of South Africa, where industrial technology is continually growing more sophisticated. In her study of the work force of KwaZulu, Professor Nattrass observed that mechanisation in such industries as sugar and timber was leading to increasing unemployment. The labour shortage is for skilled workers; and when the white group, for whom the top skilled jobs are reserved, came close to saturation level, the government began its drive for skilled white workers from overseas.

There has been little or no attempt to train skilled black workers, and certainly no attempt to train black workers in those skills required in the top echelons of skilled manpower. Government policy is, and always has been designed to prevent black workers from acquiring skills.

The educational infrastructure alone, with a per capita expenditure one tenth of

that for white children, provides for little besides basic literacy; and combined with the poverty of the parents, who are often forced by necessity to remove their children from school and send them out to work, the system prevents any but a very small proportion of black children from reaching matriculation, let alone progressing beyond it. The 'job fragmentation' scheme in certain industries such as the motor industry, in which skilled work is broken up into a number of limited processes involving limited skills, enables employers to give some skilled work to black workers, without allowing the workers themselves to become skilled.

Computer operators

Indeed, there is at least one case where Africans have been denied employment even after acquiring a shortage skill at their own expense. In May 1981, Voice, the Anglican newspaper in South Africa, conducted an enquiry into the position of more than 2,000 black computer operators in Johannesburg. They had enrolled for the computer course at one of the best colleges in Johannesburg, they had paid 'up to R900' for the course, they had passed 'with the highest averages,' and — in an industry that was short of over 2,000 operators — they were still unemployed.

There have been warning voices. "How are we to maintain and expand a modern industrial system," asked the Financial Mail in July 1981, "when our resources of ... people are in short supply, and there is massive unemployment among the unskilled?" Some of these voices came from very close to the government. Professor S.M. Swart of the School of Business at Stellenbosch University, told a labour relations seminar in the same month that there was not other choice but to turn to people who were 'not white' to wipe out the country's serious manpower shortage. Commenting on the question of whether or not Thai and Taiwanese workers should be imported, Professor Wiehahn said, "The question of getting people to come to South Africa has become a high-temperature political issue because of the large reservoir of labour in this country."

"Malnutrition" and infantile mortality

In a country where food prices are rising sharply, and in communities of people who are either unemployed or employed at starvation wages, there is no 'good life' for the children of black South African workers, none of the 'opportunity' promised to the children of white immigrants. Indeed, the appalling fact is that, far from having a 'good life' to look forward to, many of these children have very little life expectancy at all. Early in 1981, Race Relations News gave an estimate of 50,000 children due to die of malnutrition in the rural areas during the year, and estimated that another 100,000 were at risk. Infant mortality in the Eastern Transvaal was reported as being 198 for every 1,000 live births. In the Ciskei, where in some areas the concentrations of population are the highest in South Africa, half the two-year-olds were said to be malnourished, and 50% were said to die before they reached the age of five. A pediatrician reported that in Mdantsane there was a mortality rate of 107 out of 1,000 in the first year of life. There is no rump steak for these children.

The South African government's policy of birth control for blacks gives an insight into its real intentions. It provides 'family planning' clinics, and encourages African women to attend them. Yet, though South Africa has the highest rate of cervical cancer in the world, these clinics do not provide the cheap, easy test which could detect this cancer at an early stage, and allow it to be cured. Critical Health, a journal brought out by medical students at the University of the Witwatersrand, made this comment in May 1981, "however essential contraception may be for individual women, its provision as part of an overall strategy of control must be recognised ... Some blacks have for a time seen the government's clinic for family planning as a polite form of genocide."

The facts about infant mortality, malnutrition, overcrowding in the bantustans and unemployment are well known to the government of South Africa, which nevertheless continues to appeal for skilled white labour from overseas. This

appeal is its response to a situation in which white minority rule and white privilege are threatened by the presence of a large, exploited, oppressed, dissatisfied and militant majority.

When the government's policy for white immigration is seen together with its resettlement policy and the provision it makes for birth control (but not for health) among the black population, the true, sinister nature of its intention becomes clear. It is to change the balance of the population so that there is a larger proportion of whites and a smaller proportion of blacks. It is to control the growth of the black population, to exploit as many blacks as possible, and allow the others to die. The government's intention is, in fact, genocide.

SOUTH AFRICA

MERCENARY SAYS LLOYD KNEW OF SEYCHELLES COUP PLOT

AB131238 Paris AFP in French 1115 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 Apr (AFP)--A South African mercenary who is to be tried in the Seychelles for participating in the coup attempt against the Government of France Albert Rene last November, has said that a South African general knew the details of this operation before it took place, the RAND DAILY MAIL of Johannesburg stated on Tuesday.

According to the special envoy of this daily to the Seychelles, Martin Dolincheck mentioned the name of Gen Charles Lloyd, commander in chief of the South African Armed Forces in Namibia, during recorded discussions which he had with the UN Commission of Inquiry and Seychelles authorities, after the failure of the coup.

Still according to the journalist, Mr Dolincheck affirmed having transmitted a detailed report of the "invasion plan" of the Seychelles to the South African Armed Forces and the local antiespionage service, the "National Intelligence Service" [NIS].

This report was personally communicated to Gen Charles Lloyd, presently commander in chief in Namibia, the RAND DAILY MAIL correspondent continued.

The latter states that according to Mr Dolincheck, the "South African Administration" rejected the first plan which was handed to him in 1979. The arms which the mercenaries used in Seychelles (AK-47 assault guns manufactured in Romania) were seized in southern Angola during raids carried out by South African forces, the correspondent added, quoting Mr Dolincheck.

CSO: 4719/828

BRIEFS

OAU OFFICIAL VISIT--OAU Secretary General Mr Edem Kodjo, who arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning, said he is here to hold consultations with Tanzanian leaders on important issues currently facing Africa. Speaking to reporters at the airport, Mr Kodjo gave no further details [word indistinct] to speak to reporters after meeting Tanzanian leaders. However, an OAU statement said his discussions will be linked to the question of the acceptance of the SDAR as a member of the OAU. Mr Kodjo is expected to have talks with President Nyerere and Foreign Minister Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim. [Text] [EA161546 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 16 Apr 82]

CSO: 5759/30

UGANDA

REFUGEES IN ZAIRE SAID HARASSED BY ZAIRIAN SOLDIERS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2884, 30 Mar 82 p 21

[Article by Yves Heller: "Zaire Harassment of the Refugees"]

[Text]

KAIR, Sudan-Uganda Border, March 29 - Ugandan civilians who fled to Zaire to escape fighting in the north of their own country have been robbed of all their belongings by Zairean soldiers and in some cases killed, according to survivors who have moved to Sudan in search of safer asylum.

Samuel, 29, managed to take 10 head of cattle with him when he sought refuge with his family in Zaire from fighting in his home area between Government troops and rebel tribesmen.

The Zairean soldiers not only seized the small herd, but took his clothes and a radio. Some of his friends were killed after being similarly robbed.

"Any young Ugandan in good health who arrives in Zaire is suspected of having been a soldier for Idi Amin and is constantly harassed", Samuel told me when I met him at a refugee camp at Tori 70 km (43 miles) inside Sudan from the Ugandan border.

Samuel said he moved to Sudan, leaving his family behind, because of the suspicions about his Amin connexions.

He and others among the thousands of Ugandans in the camp said Ugandan soldiers had made a number of raids into Zairean territory in pursuit of the refugees.

The reported Ugandan troop incursions were mentioned by an official posted here by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 30-year-old Dutchman Sjoerd Van Schooneveld, who was sent here as a matter of urgency a week ago because of the sudden influx of Ugandans.

Mr. Van Schooneveld, who reported that the Zairean authorities were also turning the Ugandans away, estimated that over the past fortnight some 600 Ugandans a day had been flowing over the border into Sudan.

His mission consists of searching for them in the surrounding forests and ensuring their evacuation to the camp. The Sudanese authorities, fearful of clashes with the Ugandan Army, want to move the refugees as far from the frontier as possible.

There were clashes close to the border just a few days ago between Government troops and rebels in North Uganda, Mr. Van Schooneveld said. He added that the refugees were often in an "atrocious state" -tired out, sick and malnourished, sometimes having taken two to three months to reach the haven of the Sudanese frontier. (AFP)

(S)O: 1700 (108)

UPPER VOLTA

DEERN REESTABLISHES RIGHT TO STRIKE

Negotiations Preferred

LE MONDE D'AUJOURD'HUI AFRICAIN in French 15 Feb 82 p 8 a

[Article by Sie Offi Some]

[Text] The abolition of the right to strike on 1 November 1981, as a consequence of tensions between the trade unions and the CMRPN [Military Committee of Reform for National Progress] government, created an unquestionable uneasiness among the workers. This measure also disturbed foreign countries which had always held up Upper volta as a model of democracy in the subregion.

Moreover, this restriction on trade union freedoms was unsatisfactory to the Military Committee, whose president, Col Saye Zerbo stated some weeks after this measure was taken, on the first anniversary of his taking power, "Both the irresponsible exercise of the right to strike and the abolition of that right are extreme actions that are very much open to criticism."

Meetings between the trade union organizations and the authorities had taken place at that time, and proposals agreed on for reconsideration of this measure. There was also some question of establishing a social contract between the workers and the government. Afterwards, as time passed, some lost hope while others did not hesitate to congratulate the committee on its action. As to the latter, the trade unions exaggerated.

Today, all that belongs to the past, even if this decree, according to well informed sources, brings to mind, in other respects, a certain bill put before the National Assembly by the overthrown regime. At that time (the end of December 1979--the beginning of January 1980), it was also a question of limiting the wave of strikes spreading out over the country at increasingly close intervals, the professional motivations for which were not always easy to determine.

However, the hostility and the mobilization of the trade union groups, who described this bill as an "antiworker law," had forced the government in office to withdraw its text. Similarities with the presidential decree? Undoubtedly. However, the same informed sources note that, among others, the bill made going to the ballot contingent on a vote by secret ballot. This vote, supervised by

the Labor Court, had to bring out a majority of workers (60 percent) in favor of a work stoppage. Furthermore, it seems, students at any level could not go on strike.

One thing is now certain: trade unionists will henceforth have to develop a treasure-trove of imagination and flexibility in negotiating. Beginning with the outbreak of the conflict until the strike notice is given, they have 43 days of proceedings. Besides, some of their leaders have never concealed their preference for negotiation as opposed to any other action. Their argument? "A strike is the workers' atomic weapon," the last resort, to repeat the words of an African trade union official.

Strike Puzzle

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 15 Feb 82 p 8 a]

[Text] The right to strike is henceforth reestablished. The decree, signed last 14 January, was made public on 13 February. But Spartan conditions limit considerably the exercise of this right. What does the man in the street think about it? What do trade union leaders think about it? For some of them, disillusioned, the feeling is that this "conditional strike" situation is the same as the "no strike" situation created shortly after last 30 October.

At the trade union organization level, the directing staff is mobilizing but prefers to withhold judgment until later.

In general the political reactions, this decree will not fail to arouse comment because of the long waiting periods, the difficulty of putting the administrative machinery into motion and the ponderous bureaucracy. From the conception of the protest platform to the actual strike action, four courts will have to be consulted before a legal strike action can be undertaken. But what legality? The restraining conditions leave practically no room for this legal action.

The intent of this decree--understandably--seems to originate in a concern for avoiding the anarchic recourse to strikes when other possibilities--negotiation for example--exist.

But by setting overly restrictive conditions on the exercise of the right to strike, the authorities are at the same time invalidating the draft "social contract," which implies equal freedoms for the parties to the contract. It is on this fundamental ground that the future stakes of social stability will be decided.

Labor Conflict Decree

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 15 Feb 82 pp 8a-8a

[Decree No. 82-001 of the Military Committee of Reform for National Recovery, signed in Ouagadougou by the president, Col Saye Zerbo, on 14 January 1982 and published on 13 February 1982]

[Text] The president of the Military Committee of Reform for National Progress, the chief of state, decrees:

Section I--General Provisions

Article 1--Field of application: The provisions of this decree are applicable to employees and officials in public services and departments, public and semipublic establishments operated under state control or state grants, as well as to either national or state-controlled public enterprises and to private enterprises. They modify or supplement the provisions of the Labor Code and the General Civil Service statute in the provisions expressly referring to them below.

Section II--Procedures for Settling Collective Labor Conflicts

Article 2--Collective conflicts setting persons appointed to a post in a public or semipublic service against that service, as well as workers against their employers, will be settled in accordance with the provisions in the following articles.

Article 3--With regard to public and semipublic services, a negotiating committee will be set up at the level of each ministry and each decentralized public institution.

Article 4--A National Negotiating Council will be set up at the national level.

Article 5--A Council of Ministers decree will determine the composition and operation of both the negotiating committee and the National Negotiating Council.

Article 6--With regard to the negotiating committee, any collective conflict will be reported immediately to the chairman of this Committee, who will communicate the aforementioned committee within 48 hours. A duplicate copy of the notification will be sent to the minister of civil service and labor.

Article 7--Within a 10-day period, the negotiating committee will ascertain the agreement or disagreement of the parties. Agreement will be ratified by an executory report. In case of disagreement, the file will immediately be sent to the chairman of the National Negotiating Council with a duplicate copy to the minister of civil service and labor.

Article 8--With regard to the National Negotiating Council: The National Negotiating Council has 10 days in which to ascertain the agreement or disagreement of the parties. Agreement is ratified by an executory report. In case of disagreement, the dispute is passed on to the minister of civil service and labor, who has 10 days in which to rule.

Article 9--With regard to conflicts setting workers coming under the Labor Code against their employers, the settlement procedure is the one provided under section 11 of law No 14/62/AN of 7 July 1962 modified by law No 10/63/AN of 1 June 1971 concerning the Labor Code.

Article 10--Any strike by workers governed by the Labor Code or by persons appointed to a post in a public or semipublic service is subject to the following conditions: that all procedures envisaged in articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 above have been exhausted.

Furthermore, the decision to strike must be reported to the service or the employing body 15 days before the start of the strike. The notification itself can be given only after the procedures envisaged in the present decree have been exhausted.

Section II--On Strikes

Article 11--The right to strike: The right to strike is guaranteed. It is exercised within the framework of the provisions of the present decree.

Article 12--Definition of the term strike: A strike is a concerted cessation of work with a view to achieving collective professional demands.

It may be exercised only in the context of the defense of legitimate collective professional interests. A strike suspends the wage earners' obligation to work and the employer's obligation to pay.

Article 13--Exercising the right to strike: The right to strike is a freedom that can only be exercised, however, if the principle of the continued existence of the state and the safeguarding of its essential interests is respected.

In this connection, this right is denied to the following:

- i. Magistrates in the judiciary;
- ii. Executive staff: prefects, prefectoral secretaries general, subprefects, district chiefs;
- iii. Secretaries general and directors general of public and semipublic services, directors of departments or personnel exercising comparable responsibilities at the national or local level;
- iv. National armed forces personnel, civilian personnel in national defense, the national police, customs, the republican guard, the state security police, the national forestry commission, and firemen.
- v. Guards in prison establishments, in secondary-level boarding schools;
- vi. Civil service trainees and wage earners in the private sector.

Article 14--Safety clause: In enterprises and establishments whose function is to meet absolutely essential social needs, trade union associations and workers are obliged to provide, during a strike, the indispensable minimum service for meeting these needs.

Enterprises or establishments belonging to any one of the following sectors are considered as meeting absolutely essential social needs:

Posts and telecommunications

Information services

Medical, hospital and prescription services

Funeral parlors

Energy supply: electricity, gas, hydrocarbons and their pyroproducts

Plants specializing in the distribution of essential products

Public slaughterhouses

Air safety

Boarding schools

During a strike, trade union associations and workers are obliged to provide the services needed for the safety and maintenance of equipment and installations by setting up safety teams, lists of which have been approved by the officers in charge of the services or establishments. All this is passed on by the trade union associations concerned to the minister of labor at the same time as the strike notification is given; lacking this, the strike will be considered illegal.

Article 15--Conscription: If necessary, the government can decide on the collective or individual conscription of striking workers and officials, in order to ensure the continued existence of the administration and the safety of persons and property. The employees and officials referred to in Article 1 can be conscripted to carry out their duties. Conscriptions are decided on by individual order from the ministers concerned. In an emergency, they may delegate the right to conscript to the chiefs of administrative districts with regard to employees and officials under their authority working in the aforementioned districts.

Mayors of communes and directors of public and semipublic establishments follow the same procedure with regard to employees and officials under their authority.

In circumstances so require, steps may be taken, by a council of ministers decree, for the collective conscription of the employees and officials of one or several services, departments, establishments or state enterprises.

Notification of the conscription order is given to a person either at home or in the workplace.

Article 16--Prohibitions: Picket, sitdown strikes, surprise strikes, slowdown strikes, reoccurring strikes and wildcat strikes are prohibited and punishable by sanctions.

Article 17--Illegal strikes: Any strike not declared in accordance with the procedure established by the present decree is considered illegal. Any strike started for reasons other than those envisaged in Article 12 above is illegal.

Article 18--An illegal strike suspends, with regard to the strikers, the legal protections provided by both the General Civil Service Statute and the Labor

Code. It entails, in particular, for the civil service employee, abolition of the disciplinary guarantees of the General Civil Service Statute and for the workers, the breaking of the work contract, with loss of the right to compensation for notice and dismissal, as well as all damages.

Section IV--Penalties

Article 19--Anyone interfering with another individual's right to work or hindering free access to the work place during a strike, in particular, by resorting to force, threats or any other action whatsoever, is liable to 3 to 6 months' imprisonment or a fine of 50,000 to 500,000 francs or to both.

Article 20--Anyone participating in an illegal strike is liable to an imprisonment of 6 months to 1 year or a fine of 10,000 to 500,000 francs or to both. If the offense is repeated, the provisions of Article 463 of the Penal Code will be inapplicable; these penalties will be doubled.

Article 21--Anyone occupying the premises during an illegal strike will be liable to the penalties envisaged in Article 20 above.

Article 22--Anyone using machines, equipment or instruments belonging to an enterprise or to the state for purposes other than those for which they were intended, when this use has the effect of either disrupting the operation of the enterprise or the public service or undermining law and order, is liable to the penalties envisaged in Article 20 above.

Article 23--Anyone damaging or trying to damage any objects, materials, equipment, instruments or buildings belonging to an enterprise or the state during a strike is liable to the penalties envisaged in Article 20 above.

Article 24--Anyone failing to comply with the conscription measures envisaged in the present decree will be liable to imprisonment of 1 month to 1 year or a fine of 50,000 to 100,000 francs, or to both. If the offense is repeated, the provisions of Article 463 of the Penal Code will be inapplicable; the penalties will be doubled.

Article 25--Any person becoming a party to the infractions envisaged in Articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 above will be liable to the penalties envisaged in the aforementioned articles.

Article 26--Any trade union or group of affiliated trade unions starting an illegal strike and continuing it despite warnings may be disbanded.

Article 27--Under no circumstances may a professional or trade union demand acceptance of justification or an attenuating circumstance for insulting, threatening or slandering remarks expressed publicly, in writing or orally, before the competent established authority.

Any offense of the present article will be punished by application of Section II of the Penal Code. If the offense is repeated, the penalties envisaged will be doubled, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 59 of the said law.

Article 28--The present decree, which abrogates all previous conflicting provisions, will be entered in a law of the state.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE RESHUFFLES CABINET TO REWARD ALLIES

AH161/09 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 16 Apr 82

[text] Salisbury, 16 Apr (AFP)--Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today reshuffled his cabinet for the second time in two months, bringing in two more whites and rewarding three friendly members of Joshua Nkomo's rival Patriotic Front (PF) Party.

Mr Mugabe made no bones about the fact that, just as he punished his enemies in dismissing Mr Nkomo and three followers from government in February on charges of plotting, he was now rewarding his allies.

The two whites chosen, Chris Andersen and John Landau, were among the nine members of parliament who quit former Premier Ian Smith's Republican Front (RF) in March so as to work more closely with government as independents.

Mr Mugabe told reporters today that he was moving to "accommodate representatives of PF who have expressed a desire to continue working with ZANU (his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union) and one or two representatives of the white community, in accordance with our policy of national reconciliation."

Mr Andersen and Mr Ceffus Nklovu, who has in the past opposed Mr Nkomo to bitter hostility, became minister of construction (formerly works). He replaces Leonard Nkulumani, a PF official who quit the works post after Mr Nkomo's ouster.

Mr Landau (no relation to Joshua Nkomo) was promoted from deputy energy minister in the anti cabinet post of minister of state attached to the deputy prime minister, Mr Muzenda.

Another RF deputy minister, Cephas Msipa, was raised to minister of water resources and development.

None of the John Nkomo those to stay in government in February despite the sacking of their RF leader following the discovery of a number of large caches of arms in PF Party property.

Mr Anderson, a lawyer, was appointed minister of state in the prime minister's office with responsibility for the public service. He becomes the only member

of the Mugabe cabinet who held a ministerial rank in the pre-independence period of white domination. He was a member of the cabinet of prime minister Abel Muzorewa, who presided over a short-lived government between Mr Smith's last and the election of Mr Mugabe in 1980.

Mr Andersen was one of the ringleaders of the RF defectors, who Mr Smith bitterly denounced as "opportunists looking for cabinet posts." Mr Mugabe had said in February he wanted to bring more whites into the government, but that the RF posed an obstacle to this, as ZANU sees the white party as a holdover from racist days.

Another defector, former RF chief whip John Landau, was named deputy minister of trade and commerce in the reshuffle.

Until today, the only white in the government was Agriculture Minister Denis Norman.

Mr Mugabe said he had also named a number of other deputy ministers, but would announce their names later. These posts became empty and were not filled in the February reshuffle.

Mr Mugabe made two more cabinet-level appointments today.

Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, who had been water resources minister, was made minister of housing. Enos Chikowore, who had held the combined portfolio of local government and housing, kept local government and added a town planning role.

Tarisayi Ziyambi, who had been deputy minister of home affairs, was named minister of state in the prime minister's office for national coordination. He is to make sure ministries work together under the national three-year economic plan to be announced soon, and ensure that parastatal bodies such as Air Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe railways operate under firm governmental control.

The Zimbabwe cabinet is now 32 strong, with 26 ZANU members, four from PF and two white independents.

Here is the cabinet list:

Prime minister, defense and public service	Robert Mugabe
Deputy prime minister foreign affairs	Simon Muzenda
Finance, economic planning and development	Witness Mangwende
Home affairs (interior)	Gernard Chidzero
Labor	Herbert Ushewokunze
Manpower planning	Kumbirai Kangai
Justice	Frederick Shaya
Legal and parliamentary affairs	Simbi Mubako
Local government and town planning	Eddison Zvobgo
Lands and resettlement	Enos Chikowore
Information, posts and telecommunications	Moven Mahachi
	Nathan Shamuyarira

Trade and commerce	Richard Hove
Housing	Simbarashe Mumbengegwi
Energy	Simba Makoni
Education and culture	Dzingai Mutumbuka
Agriculture	Denis Norman (Independent)
Health	Oliver Munyaradzi
Water Resources and development	Cephas Msipa (PF)
Mines	Maurice Nyagumbo
Women's affairs	Teurai Ropa Nhongo
Construction	Callistus Ndlovu (PF)
Youth, sport and recreation	Ernest Kadungure
Transport	Farai Masango
Natural resources and tourism	Victoria Chitepo
Roads and road traffic	Daniel Ngwenya (PF)
National supplies	Enos Nkala
Ministers of state	Emmerson Munangagwa (Security) Sydney Sekeramayi Chris Andersen (Independent) (Public Services) Tarisayi Ziyambi (National Coordination) John Nkomo (PF) (Deputy prime minister)

CSO: 4700/1097

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH TANZANIA--The President Comrade Banana says the people of Zimbabwe greatly value and treasure the warm relationship which exists between their country and Tanzania. Comrade Banana stated these views in a message to President Nyerere during a stop-over in Dar es Salaam on his way to the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea where he will join other leaders in celebrations to mark the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-sung. In his message Comrade Banana said Zimbabwe will be forever grateful for the military, political, material and support which the people of Tanzania unsparingly accorded Zimbabweans during the struggle for independence. The president added that he wishes to take the opportunity to reassure Tanzanians of Zimbabwe's soundless support and solidarity in their quest for a better world.
[Text] [CA140954 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Apr 82]

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